密勒氏評論報

MILLARD'S

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OF THE FAR EAST

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China and America Line Up on Peace Treaty Question

China's Difficulties With Russia Aggravated By Japanese Intrigue

By Hollington K. Tong

Government of Laws, Not of Men

By H. F. MacNair

The "Desired Effect" in Korea

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Vol. X No. 13

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					Increase	Decrease	Present year	Compared with same period last year			Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1	Compared with same period last year		
								Increase	Decrease	Percentage of In. or Dec.		Increase	Decrease	Percentage of In. or Dec.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%	$	$	$	%
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Taokow-Chinghua	5332	22240	137	27729	23207	.....	612573	26658	.....	4.35	145409	1608	.....	1.09
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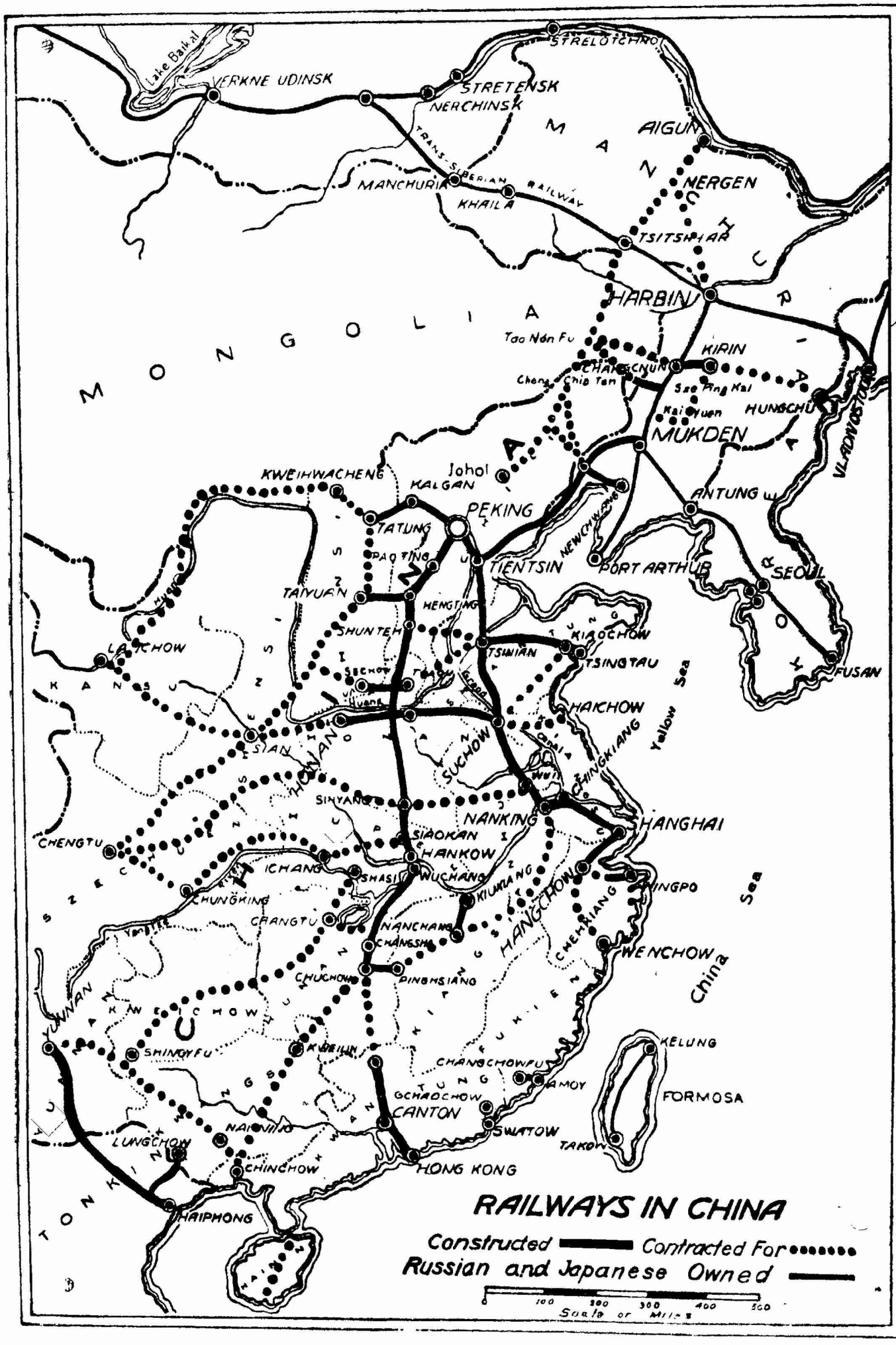
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REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

密勒氏評論報

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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THE American Senate after adopting a number of reservations to the peace treaty and League of Nations Covenant, including one on the Shantung matter, finally by a large majority rejected the treaty altogether and adjourned. Thus on the face at least the work of President Wilson at Paris has been nullified. A Reuter dispatch of exactly four lines brought this significant news to the millions of people living in Asia this week. Thus America finds herself in much the same status as China. She has refused to sign a document in which she does not believe. China's representatives at Paris and China's officials at Peking dared not sign the peace treaty because it ratified an immoral act—a theft of Chinese territory—by a country that had posed as an ally. To have signed would have provoked a revolution in China that would have been worse than the Boxer uprising magnified a thousand times. In America where the people are articulate, they have prevented their officials from signing the treaty because they did not believe in it. The Shantung reservation to the treaty by the U. S. Senate was but one of the details, but it typified all that was wrong and rotten in the secret bargaining and trading that went on behind closed doors at Paris. There will be those who will ascribe the Senate's action to pro-Germanism; others will ascribe it to internal politics warming up for an approaching national election; while still others will say that an ungrateful people have thrown over a leader that almost gave his life for a cause.

TO answer the last point first, the rejection of the treaty will not in the long run injure President Wilson's place in history. Mr. Wilson opened the eyes of people everywhere to a newer and better system. He did more perhaps than any other lone man could have done.

His mistake was that he attempted to do too much alone. His theories could not stand up in the face of the fearful practicality he found in Paris. He went to Paris with a theory and a hope, but without a plan. He did not understand the inside politics of Europe—who does for that matter? He aroused the people of Europe, but as yet the people of Europe are not running their own political affairs in the same measure that the American people are directing theirs. And the next point, internal politics: America has a national election next year. Until the peace treaty and the League of Nations Covenant became known to their last item, comma, and period, the Republican opposition had nothing to hang their opposition on. Then came the details of the treaty to be closely followed by a searching into the underlying motives that caused certain things to be said and to be incorporated into the treaty. The Shantung matter crystalized the opposition. President Wilson, the advocate of righteousness and open covenants, was forced into a defensive position. He had to admit that expediency forced his hand; that he got the best he could; that he hoped the thing he brought back with him would, although imperfect, be better than nothing. Then came the President's tour and its dramatic ending. Had the President been able to stand the strain, he would have carried his point. But his enforced retirement from public affairs lost him the support of his people and the opposition won. The Republican Senators are not without the support of the American people—they are too close to the votes to be far afield. Recent Republican victories in various parts of the country prove that. As to the last point, Pro-Germanism: that may be dismissed without discussion. Three million American troops in Europe for an ideal, is the best answer to that.

H. G. Wells, the English writer, in his famous book "Joan and Peter" makes the statement that the entire world owes a debt of gratitude to the American educational system that places a school within reach of every individual. We may amplify this by saying that the world will in time thank American intelligence for delaying, discussing and searching into the causes behind the European War and the terms of settlement that were agreed to at the Paris conference. American idealism that sent 3,000,000 American young men to France to fight for a cause and left more than a half million of them in France beneath French soil, is not yet satisfied that the ideal has been accomplished. American business is unsettled and there is industrial unrest everywhere, much of which is due to the uncertainty of international politics and the delay in ratifying the German treaty. In spite of this and the further fact that America's great export trade may be undermined, the American people are not going to swallow an international agreement that may bind them to something they do not understand. They are not going to compromise with their ideals simply because it would be expedient to do so in order to obtain a present business advantage. At this distance it is not possible to forecast what America may do with the peace treaty. It may be repudiated altogether and a separate peace declared with Germany in accordance with the "China plan." On the other hand there may be compromises and the Senate may revise the whole paper and send it back to Great Britain and France and Japan for acquiescence or rejection as they may elect. One of the leading American financial journals just to hand showed that a "straw vote" among 2,000 leading business men in various parts of the country indicated a majority in favor of the League of Nations but of those desiring a league more favored the "Senate Plan" than favored the "Wilson Plan." It is all right to say, as Reuter reported, that America's action makes no difference, since the treaty has already been ratified by three Powers, Japan, Great Britain and France. This doesn't settle the European trouble by a long shot. Both Russia and China's cases are an example in hand. America cannot eliminate herself, or be eliminated from world affairs. Sooner or later the American point of view will have to be considered. Either that or Western civilization will continue in its present course toward self-elimination.

AMERICAN financiers are now in China making investigations regarding possible loans to China to be used for reconstruction purposes. Although no details regarding the negotiations are available, there are plenty of details regarding the opposition. There is one report that certain Chinese elements oppose the loan because of a fear that the money may be used by one section to subdue the other. Other Chinese and foreign interests affiliated with old contracts oppose the proposed loans because they may conflict with something done ten, twenty, or fifty years ago. The Japanese are opposing on their own behalf and are probably back of much of the other opposition, because an aggressive American financial policy in China will in time enable China to throw off Japan's stranglehold on the country. Still other Chinese oppose the loan because it may result in the reorganization of an important department of the Chinese government and place it on a firm footing—thus eliminating squeeze and graft. Outside of all of the cross currents and intrigue is a sincere desire on the part of the great mass of Chinese people that America come to the assistance of China financially and otherwise. They know that America has no designs upon Chinese

territory; that America wants to help China to help herself. The Chinese people know what America has accomplished in the Philippine Islands and in other territories where American influence has come in. It has all been to the benefit of the inhabitants themselves. This altruistic method has paid both America and the other peoples concerned. If China's railroads are built with Japanese capital they will be Japanese railroads when completed. If China's currency is reorganized by Japan, it will be Japan's currency when reorganized. If China's coal and iron mines are opened and developed by Japan, the coal and iron will go to Japan to enrich that country instead of China which owns the resources. If American capital is permitted to come into China, all of the resulting development will be in China's behalf—it will build up China to a position where there will be no fear of Japanese or any other type of aggression. Necessarily there must be supervision if the future greater result is to be obtained. It would seem that the Chinese people through their enlightened leaders would finally come to their senses, sweep this underhand opposition aside, and do business with America directly and above board. Opposition to the development of American business in China is all in favor of Japan's conquest of China.

WHAT one conscientious Chinese governor can do in influencing the Chinese government to adopt a more progressive policy of benefit to people and country is clearly shown in the issue on November 14 of a mandate promulgating a set of regulations for the construction of highways in China. A month ago General Yen Hsi-shan, military and civil governor of Shansi, submitted a memorandum to the President in which he outlined his plan to build a series of roads in his province in six years. The mileage of roads to be either repaired or constructed is estimated at 1,800 *li*. His plan calls for the building of five main roads and seven branch ones, and makes provision for the financing of the construction of the main roads by the provincial government and the construction of the branch roads by the district and village governments. It is as comprehensive as could be. Although Governor Yen did not mention anything about the labor, it is understood that he would make use of the soldiers under his command. About thirty days later, the President promulgated regulations on the construction of highways which were largely based upon the memorandum of Governor Yen. This shows how the policy of the government may be influenced in the right direction. The immense natural resources of China cannot be developed, commerce and industries will have to remain in an almost primitive stage, and modern civilization will find it difficult if not impossible to reach the farthermost corners of the country, if there is a lack of roads to facilitate communications and transportation. The recent promulgation of the road regulations indicates that the Chinese government is considering the question of construction of more roads and the restoration of the old roads into better conditions. Apparently the lesson of good roads is being learned in China.

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SOME of the interesting points in the road regulation are the classifications of roads into national, provincial, district and village highways; the regulation of their widths to be fifty feet (Chinese measure) or more for the first class, thirty feet or more for the second class, twenty-four feet or more for the third class, and of any width for the fourth class as may be decided by the public bodies of the places concerned; the requisition of the approval of the Ministry of the Interior for any plan for the construction of such roads; and the requirement of the width of bridges over the rivers, canals or creeks over which the roads are to pass to be in proportion with the width of the roads themselves. All the superfluous soldiers to be disbanded in the near future will be employed upon this work, and by this means the problem of unemployment that is facing the military authorities who are now engaged in a consideration of the disbandment of a large portion of the present standing army may be solved. In this connection

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several observing Chinese and foreigners suggest that before disbandment the soldiers should be required to keep their arms in government armories and then to build the roads. As to the financial problem, in the opinion of the editor of the *Peking Daily News*, a Chinese owned daily newspaper published in English, it should not prove insuperable. The editor is of the opinion: "It would pay the national authorities to allocate fifty per cent of the funds saved by disbandment to the work of road-construction, and it would pay the local authorities to add a similar sum, to cover wage-shortage (if any), material and the acquisition, where necessary, of land for road improvements and widening." This new road movement will undoubtedly result in the restoration of many thousand *li* of Chinese roads constructed centuries ago to their former good condition. Not counting the waterways, there were constructed from time to time in the different provinces 124,414 *li* (three *li* make a mile) of roads along which were located 1,764 equestrian stations, and 300,862 *li* of roads along which were constructed 14,400 pedestrian stations. This constituted the former national system of highways in China. Along the more important roads, equestrian stations were established, while along the less important ones, only pedestrian stations were established. All the roads having equestrian stations radiated from Peking, each one terminating in a province; others with pedestrian stations started from the provincial capitals in different directions, joining other cities in the provinces and terminating on the borders of adjoining provinces. These highways were primarily constructed as courier roads and as such were well maintained. They continued to be used by the people until the time of the first revolution in 1911, when the system was discarded, and fell into disrepair. It is this ancient system of highways which the government is attempting to repair and the addition of more new roads by the promulgation of the road regulations mentioned in the foregoing.

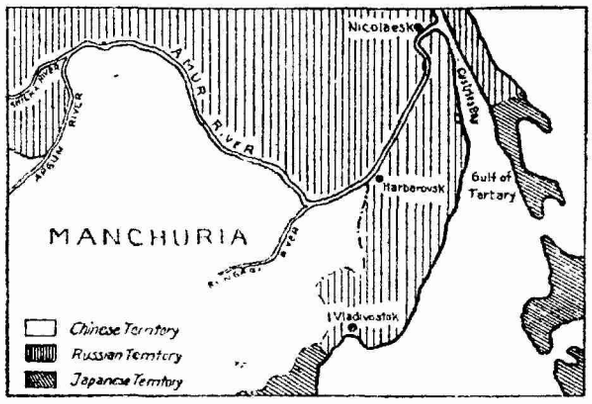
China's Difficulties with the Siberian Government

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

FOUR Chinese gunboats were fired on by Russian artillery some ten miles below Harbarovsk on October 25. They were on their way to the Upper Amur River to protect Chinese merchant ships against constant Bolshevik attacks and molestation and to do patrol duty in place of the Russian gunboats which have been in the custody of the Japanese since their recapture from the Bolsheviks last year. The unwarranted attack on the Chinese men-of-war has now formed the subject of diplomatic negotiations between the Chinese government and the Russian legation, representing the interests of the Omsk government.

There is no immediate prospect of an early settlement of the question. General Rozanoff, Omsk's representative at Vladivostock, who sent the Russian troops to Harbarovsk to stop the Chinese gunboats by force, and General Attaman Kalmikoff, who carried out the order, are at present acting independently of their central authorities, and are backed by Japan financially, morally and otherwise. They are not likely to agree to any reasonable settlement of the trouble involving as it must, in the opinion of the Chinese, compensation for the damage done to the Chinese warships and for the families of killed sailors and the reprimand of the Russian agents. Fully aware of this attitude on their part, both the Omsk government and the Russian legation, though having had no intention in the first instance to give any provocation to China, do not desire to bring the negotiations to a speedy issue as long as Russia remains in a state of chaos and there is no centralization of authority even in Siberia.

Before one regrettable incident is settled, another incident, which is even more regrettable, has taken place. Two weeks ago, the same Russian generals ordered their soldiers to fire on a peaceful and unarmed Chinese merchantman, the *Nanhsiang*, near the same place. The



Nanhsiang, after having conformed to the navigation formalities required by the Russian authorities and obtained their permission to sail on Russian waters, according to the news received from Harbin, left for Nicolaevsk with a shipment of Japanese goods. On her trip thither, she was not molested, but on her return, she was fired upon by the Russian gunners. Both incidents or rather outrages have attracted little public attention, but are serious nevertheless. Details concerning the second incident have not yet reached Peking, and information about the first one is now available, though meager.

Early in 1918 the Wu Tung Company, a Chinese concern with influential people on its directorate, purchased 25 Russian steamers and 25 Russian lighters on the Amur with a view to their operation for commercial purposes from its upper waters to the sea. The sale was authorized by the Russian authorities who at the moment considered it as the best means of preventing these vessels from again falling into the hands of the Bolsheviks from whom they had been recaptured. Though flying the Chinese flag later, the ships were still not immune from attack and looting by both Bolsheviks and Hunghutse (bandits). In consequence the Wu Tung Company petitioned the Chinese government to send gunboats to protect them on the jointly owned river above Harbarovsk, where China has an unquestioned right to provide such protection.

Four river gunboats, the *Kiangheng*, *Lichuan*, *Lisui* and *Lichi*, were accordingly sent from Shanghai to Vladivostock. Escorted by the *Chian*, they arrived at their destination on June 30 this year. So far no negotiations on the subject of the passage of the Russian Amur by the Chinese gunboats had been entered into. In view of the past policy of Russia as regards the navigation of the Amur and in view of the condition of Russian governmental affairs, the Chinese government considered that the only possible means to the end it desired was to proceed tentatively in the matter, in the hope that the Russian authorities would ultimately see the wisdom of allowing the gunboats to proceed to the Upper Amur and clear it of lawless elements to the benefit of both China and Russia.

Immediately on the arrival of the Chinese gunboats at Vladivostock, Admiral Wang Chung-wen, Commissioner of Naval Defense for Kirin and Heilungkiang, and High Commissioner Liu Ching-jen for Siberia, approached the Russian authorities for permission to enter Nicolaevsk as a preliminary to steaming up the Amur. This permission was not granted though it had been given to Japan, a country having made no treaty with Russia concerning the navigation of that river. After a stay of three weeks at Vladivostock, the gunboats on August 20 proceeded north to the pilot station at Castries Bay, which lies about 100 miles south of Nicolaevsk. On this trip, they were closely followed by a Japanese man-of-war and four Japanese destroyers. At the pilot station they were stopped by order of the Chinese government presumably for the purpose of negotiations. During a month of stay there, the gunboats had great difficulty in obtaining stores. Their provisioning was seriously interfered with by Japanese officers who used every means at their disposal to prevent the provision junks from reaching them. Their coal supply was likewise stopped.

Later, after tedious negotiations, the Chinese gunboats were allowed to enter Nicolaevsk for shelter from the monsoons, but they could not find pilots to take them in. The Russian authorities had previously instructed all

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the pilots not to work for the Chinese. The gunboats consequently had to navigate the complicated channels to Nicolaevsk without pilots. On their arrival at Nicolaevsk on September 25, they were ordered to remain there indefinitely and not to proceed up river, notwithstanding the fact that the port would soon be frozen up.

The Chinese Foreign Office took up the matter with the Russian legation in Peking again. The Russian Minister was informed that there was a great need for the presence of the Chinese gunboats on the Upper Amur and that it would be dangerous for these light vessels to winter at Nicolaevsk because of difficulty in obtaining provisions. His reply was that as Russian Minister he had to protest. The Chinese government understood from this that he had no objection to the passage of the Russian Amur by the gunboats although as a matter of form he had to make an official protest.

Acting under orders from Peking, the Chinese gunboats on October 18 proceeded up river. Simultaneously General Kalmikoff at the instruction of General Rozanoff left Vladivostock with troops and field artillery by rail for Habarovsk evidently to intercept the vessels. On October 25 his troops opened fire on the Chinese gunboats. The only available detailed account of the firing was given by the *North Manchuria*, a Japanese vernacular paper of Harbin, three days later. The following is a free translation:

The Russian troops under General Kalmikoff had been stationed at a place about 20 versts below Habarovsk to stop the gunboats. On the 25th at 1 p.m. the Russian General sent a telegram to the gunboats to say that if they proceeded it would be to the detriment of peace and order as he had authority to stop them by force. (It appears that before this message reached the gunboats, his men had fired at them.)

The Russians opened fire with over 20 rounds. The gunboats returned the fire with several rounds; then turned back and anchored. General Kalmikoff sent another telegram in the name of the Russian government to the gunboats to say that if they did not return to Nicolaevsk, he would sink them. To this the senior Chinese officer replied:

'On account of the difficulties and danger of wintering at Nicolaevsk the gunboats were ordered to proceed up river. Nothing harmful to Russian interest was intended. We came up openly, yet the Russians have fired on us without warning. We have no intention of causing trouble and for this reason we did not return fire, but turned round and anchored. As to how the matter is to be settled is a question for our respective authorities. We have no coal, the water has shoaled and it is impossible for us to return to Nicolaevsk. Please allow us to anchor at (Oueskoi?) or somewhere near Habarovsk.'

General Kalmikoff replied:

'I do not wish to damage your gunboats. I merely fired as a warning. It is useless to try to settle the matter at Peking. The want of coal can form no reason for not returning. You are required to return to Nicolaevsk immediately. This demand is strict and severe and must be complied with. Your fire wounded three Russian soldiers and caused other damages.'

On the 26th a Chinese military officer at Habarovsk called on General Kalmikoff. General Kalmikoff told him that if he wanted to fight, the Russian troops would take appropriate measures.

Of what subsequently happened nothing is known except that there is some reason to believe that the Chinese vessels have returned to Nicolaevsk under distressing circumstances. Such are the facts concerning the gunboat outrage as far as they are ascertainable. A few interesting questions naturally arise in connection with the matter which will result in the discovery of the real instigator of the whole trouble.

If the Russian authorities were in earnest in their determination that the passage of the river should not be allowed, why were not the gunboats prevented from proceeding from Nicolaevsk? It is incredible that had the Russian authorities really wished to prevent the departure from that place, they could not have effected their object. The inference which the Chinese government drew from this was that such protests as were made by the Russian authorities were paper protests, which were not intended to be taken seriously.

A cursory consideration of the situation as a whole will make this hypothesis more acceptable. China had an urgent and legitimate need for the presence of her gunboats on the jointly owned Amur where they would serve Russian

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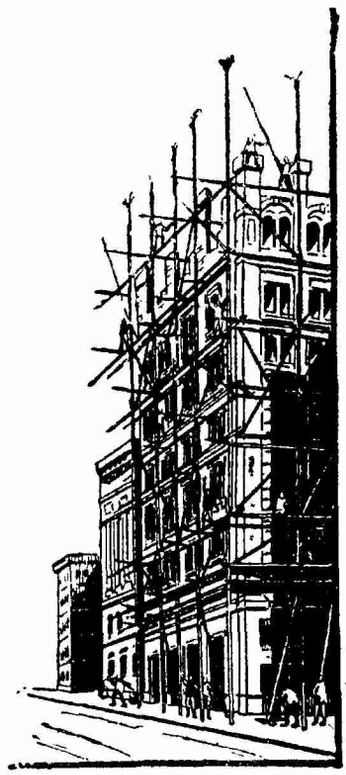

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as well as Chinese interests; and she had consequently the strongest possible moral claim for the privilege of the passage of the Russian portion of the river. But against a formal acquiescence in the enjoyment of that privilege lay the past policy of Russia in regard to the navigation or the Amur generally. As a result of the chaotic situation in that country, there was the natural reluctance of any one of several of its representatives formally to give such acquiescence. What more natural in such circumstances than that there should be an understanding that China's moral claim was appreciated, but that the circumstances were such that not only could no formal acquiescence be given, but that a formal protest would have to be made; that nevertheless no force would be used and therefore China was free to act in the matter at her own discretion? The delay at Castries Bay and the delay at Nicolaevsk—each followed by a further step towards the desire of the Chinese government—clearly point to the fact that the negotiations were considered to be satisfactory.

Owing to the various delays winter was approaching together with the closing up of the river. The Chinese gunboats, according to the description given in the China Year Book, were however of extremely light construction. To winter at Nicolaevsk is practically impossible. The alternative to proceeding up river would be an ignominous return south at a moment when negotiations might be successful. In these few words, the probabilities concerning China's action are explained.

What then is the explanation of the boats being allowed to leave Nicolaevsk and then fired upon by Russian artillery below Harbarovsk? The answer is simple. It is common knowledge that General Rozanoff's government is not entirely subordinated to that of Admiral Koltchak and that to a great extent he is under the influence of Japan. It would not suit Japanese policy for China to have gunboats on the Amur which might interfere with Japan's plan for the conquest of Manchuria and her possible arrangement with Russia for the opening of that river to her trade. Japan's interest in this matter was evidenced by her warships following the Chinese gunboats from Vladivostock to the pilot station. It can hardly be that the trip of the Japanese warships was a mere coincidence. Japanese interest was again responsible for the interference with the provisioning of the gunboats at the same station.

Later Japan saw that she could play a little game at China's expense, and at the same time could easily prevent the Chinese gunboats from steaming to the Upper Amur. After the gunboats got into the port of Nicolaevsk, Japan privately declared her intention of discontinuing her interference and simultaneously encouraged China to carry out her plan of sending the gunboats up-stream without Russia's permission. While thus pulling China's leg, so to speak, she advised the Russian authorities at Vladivostock to take no action against these gunboats when they were leaving Nicolaevsk and to fire upon them after having proceeded for a while in order to make the Chinese authorities feel their discomforture the more keenly. The Chinese gunboats were caught in a well-laid trap.

It is now known in diplomatic circles in Peking that the Omsk government did not order General Rozanoff to resort to force in contesting China's right to navigate the Russian portion of the Amur although it ordered him to protest against it. In instructing his soldiers to fire at the gunboats, he disobeyed the order of the Omsk government which he often defies conscious of the fact that he has the support of Japan in whatever he may do as long as he does not go against her interests.

Since the close of the European War, the interests of Russia and China have never been more closely connected than now and it is peculiarly unfortunate that at this time any cause for the estrangement of friendly relationships should occur. The consensus of opinion in China however is that the incident represents a result of the intrigues of General Rozanoff and his followers together with the Japanese militarists to embarrass the Omsk government and to embroil China and Russia and to further the Japanese Pan-Asiatic scheme.

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"Government of Laws, and Not of Men" *

BY H. F. MACNAIR

IT is indeed refreshing in this period of universal unrest to have called to our minds a phrase such as the above. The application of an acute mind to a problem of profound and universal importance is shown. The greatest problem awaiting solution by modern governments is summed up in the question of the government of law versus the government of men.

Speaking before the members of the American Bar Association in Boston a few weeks ago former Secretary of State Elihu Root made a stirring and striking plea for "a government of law, not of men." When one of the most distinguished of living Americans (although not a Democrat) attempts an analysis of present conditions and offers a solution well may we listen and ponder. "One of the conditions the war has produced," he says, "is that intellectual and moral attitude in which law and limitations on individual action are held in low esteem."

This speech followed close on the Policemen's strike in Boston and may be judged to have been partly caused by that unhappy incident. The cause of this strike and its real significance are reviewed in the words of the same thinker in another speech delivered in New York at a celebration of the 132nd anniversary of the signing of the Constitution of the United States. "This Constitution provides for free, popular government. Under it we have a democracy in which all the people have their part in government. Every officer, legislative, executive, judicial, military, is the servant of all the people—not of any class, not of any group, not of any calling, not of any race, not of any religion, but all. And that is fundamental to our democracy. Now what does the police strike in Boston mean? It means that the men who have been employed and have taken their oaths to maintain order and suppress crime as the servants of all the people are refusing to perform that solemn duty unless they are permitted to ally themselves, affiliate themselves, become members of a great organization which contains perhaps three per cent of the people. Now if that is done that is the end, except for a revolution."

* This phrase is quoted by Mr. Root from Part I, Article XXX of the Massachusetts Constitution of 1780.

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The recent strike of the railroad men in England in an attempt to tie up the transportation system of the country in order to improve their personal condition is another illustration of the spirit of lawlessness abroad.

The English Premier, Lloyd George, and Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts were quick to perceive the drift of these movements. Is there such a thing as the right of an organization within a state to revolt against the authority of that state? There is not—no individual, or organization of individuals, has a legal right to rebel in any way against the authority of the state. In this lies the distinction between liberty and license. Without sovereign power there can be no liberty, only license. Lloyd George maintained this clearly in refusing to deal with the strikers so long as they remained on strike. For their own advantage, and to the relief of all civilized nations the men gave way and returned to work. Their grievances were then considered, and settled.

Governor Coolidge declared: "There is no right to strike against the public safety by anybody, anywhere, at any time. . . . I am equally determined to defend the sovereignty of Massachusetts and to maintain the authority and jurisdiction over her public officers where it has been placed by the constitution and laws of her people."

Russia is an outstanding example of the pitiful conditions resulting from a government of men instead of law. We have heard little of law in that empire for the past two years, and too much of men. Bolshevism itself, the rising of the proletariat to crush civilization and replace it by a deadly monotony of mediocrity, is the very essence of the attempt to govern through men instead of law. Behold the result!

Italy is threatened with the same disease. In defiance of Premier Nitti and in contempt of the Allied Council in Paris D'Annunzio has flouted the orders of his military superiors, and the law of the nations and occupied Fiume. Truly a government, if such it may be called, of men—not law.

Over the earth uneasiness and violence prevail. For five years and more China has suffered from this evil. From the time that Parliament vanished from Peking China has been mis-ruled by a Tuchunate. It is scarcely necessary to review in detail the years during which a group of Tuchuns or military governors, for the most part ignorant, reactionary and corrupt have held power in this country. No regard have they paid to law or right. Every magazine and newspaper in China witnesses to their perfidy. A potentially great and powerful country now weak and broken is another memorial to the government of men not law.

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One is reminded of the conditions in the Roman Empire by the words of a recent writer attributed to the Emperor Diocletian. In discussing Civil War in Rome in the light of Roman law the emperor says, "it did not matter to the empire who was Caesar. Men went unconcernedly about their business, hardly conscious of laws which stood firm and unquestioned behind them, the stronger because unnoticed." Rome was safe so long as back of her rulers was majesty of the world law. When the laws gradually came to be ignored by men the empire slowly crumbled. A cold wind from the north and east caused the death of Rome. A weakened law, a weakened state—desolation, darkness, death. Yes, it is imperative that we listen to the voice of any man who warns us to fear a government of men instead of law.

St. John's University,
Shanghai, November 25, 1919.

"The Desired Effect"

THE Japanese government has been more successful in suppressing a knowledge of its atrocities in Korea than the Germans were in keeping their outrages in Belgium and Northern France from the world. The consequence is that the government of Japan is still regarded in many quarters as a civilized government, while the Germans have been ear-marked with the well-deserved epithet "Hun."

The truth about Korean administration is leaking out, however, and is damning Japan before the bar of humanity. Since the change in the government-general, the censorship seems to have relaxed somewhat, and travellers through Korea seem to have more opportunity to observe the actual condition of affairs. Frightfulness, designed to eradicate opposition and stamp out independent thought and conviction, always overshoots its mark. Nothing did so much to stiffen Belgium and align the world against Germany as her policy of Frightfulness in that little country. Religious inquisition during the

middle ages raised up a hundred enemies from the blood of one martyr spilt, and finally brought about its own downfall.

A stream of Western tourists are constantly passing from Japan through Korea, and around the circle by Tientsin and Hankow to Shanghai. Almost without exception, they are enthusiastic over the island nation, and boosters for everything Japanese when they sail from Shimonoseki. By the time they get around to Tientsin their flush of enthusiasm has usually changed to a dull red glow of angry indignation, and they usually have some smuggled snapshots to show and some horror-tales to whisper whenever they can get you alone in a quiet place.

Some of the most trustworthy information on Korean horrors has recently been brought out by British and American ex-service men, officers, and college men, and who were in all cases inclined to be partial to Japan's side of the case and regard stories of Korean atrocities as exaggerated anti-Japanese propaganda until convinced by actual sight. The American officers are from the Atlantic seaboard, and the charge of "prejudiced Californian" cannot be thrown at them.

One of the lightest and most favored modes of punishment in vogue among the gendarmerie in Korea is the "official spanking." It seems to be particularly useful in dealing with patriotically inclined Korean students, girls as well as men. As usually administered it consists of five beatings on five consecutive days with a heavy flail-like instrument made of hard-wood, the victim being held flat on his or her face on the ground. The first beating is supposed to break away the inner and outer skin, leaving the flesh exposed. After that it is simply butchery. When the victim is dragged from his cell on the fifth day and given the final application, the flesh has usually suppurated and fallen away from the buttock, as well as having been milled away by the repeated beating, exposing the muscle.

This treatment is by no means a new discovery. It was in common use in China under the Manchu autocracy, but has been discarded since the adoption of the Republican penal code. The club used, which is a fan-shaped flail with a crook at the handle, usually painted black with a ring or two of vermillion, was the sign of imperial authority or tyranny, and used to lean against the doors of all yamens and be carried by certain ranks of official messengers, occupying somewhat the position of the fasces borne by the lictors of Rome. It is still regarded as a sign of imperialism in Japan, and may be seen leaning in front of the Japanese "yamens" established in contravention of Chinese sovereignty in Shantung. The lictors of Ma Liang have carried it about the streets of Tsinan since the declaration of martial law in Shantung.

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The last figures published by the Korean administration were in 1913 when it is stated that 19,953 cases were given the benefit of the "official spanking." In connection with the independence movement in Korea it is estimated that about 13,000 patriots have been "spanked." Referring to this gentle corrective for the erroneous ideas of self-determination, the *Seoul Press* of July 15, 1919, stated: "While it has been observed that it has had the desired effect, in no case has it been found that the person thus punished has suffered any bad consequences in bodily health because of his experiences." The *Seoul Press*, in commenting upon the treatment, however, did not publish any cuts illustrating its effect. As to its "consequences in bodily health," we leave the reader to make his own decision as to whether they are "bad" or not. There is one phrase used by the *Seoul Press*, however, which is worthy of keeping in mind. Referring to the punishment, it says: "It has been observed that it has had the desired effect."

The official terrorists are quite satisfied with the immediate effect of their terrorism in suppressing a subject race, once their teachers in civilization. Some far-reaching effects are in process of development, however, which may not be so satisfactory. If the setting of the entire Christian world by the ears in indignation, the arousing of the Chinese nation to the conviction that death is preferable to Japanese domina-

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tion, and the proving of the phrase which has become almost a proverb in the Chinese language "Japanese are savages," is what is desired, then we agree with the *Seoul Press*, that Korean frightfulness is having "the desired effect."

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SUMMARY

	Taels	Mex. $	Gold $
Totals to November 22, 1919	11,237.16	12,128.81	200.00
Subscriptions since November 22:			
AMERICAN FIRMS	44,210.00	300.00	
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Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

By C. F. Remer, M. A., Professor of Economics and H. F. MacNair, M. A., Professor of History, St. John's University, Shanghai.

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1. The American Loan

References: Pp. 485-6,507,511,516

Questions: 1. What sureties have been offered to America by China for this loan? 2. How much is being borrowed and for what purpose? 3. What is the relationship of this loan to the question of the International Consortium? 4. By whom have protests been made regarding this loan? 5. On what are the protests based? 6. Of what importance is the question as to whether this loan is a new one or not? 7. If an American Adviser is appointed what will be his powers and what effect is his appointment likely to have? 8. What is the Contract System for tax collection? 9. What criticisms of this system are made? 10. What reasons can you give against the contracting of further loans by the Peking government?

Topic 2: More about Shantung

References: Pp. 489-90,492,516.

Questions: 1. What suggested reasons are there for the trip of Senator Burton to the Orient? 2. What opportunities had he for studying the Shantung question? 3. What does "treading on dynamite" mean, and why is the expression used here? 4. What significant remarks were made by Burton in Shanghai? 5. What great opportunity has Japan at the present time as regards the Shantung matter? 6. Why is this not a question to be settled by Japan alone? 7. What recent action has been taken in the American Senate which has to do with Shantung?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: The Peking Cabinet and the Anfu Club

References: Pp. 486-7,499,517.

Question: 1. What is the Anfu Club and what are its purposes? 2. What is the constitutional relationship of the Chinese Parliament and Cabinet? 3. What is the present source of trouble between the Premier and the Anfuites? 4. What may the Premier do if Parliament obstructs the government? 5. Who is the leader of the Anfu Club? Of the Peiyang Party? 6. What is the attitude of the people in this quarrel? 7. Why are some Cabinet positions more important than others? 8. Just what is at the root of this affair—is it a personal struggle, a matter of Militarism, or a financial struggle?

Topic 2. Mining Projects

References: Pp. 501.

Questions: 1. In what provinces are there new mining projects? 2. What materials are being exploited? 3. What is an "Industrial Captain" and what man is referred to under such caption? 4. Name some of the uses to which iron and mica may be put. 5. How much demand is there at the present time for education in engineering in China?

Topic 3. Opium Revival and Suppression

References: Pp. 501,502,504. Several brief, but important notices.

Questions: 1. What law of Political Economy is illustrated by the remarks on Pp. 501, paragraph 2.? 2. Give reasons why it is possible for conditions to be worse now than under the Manchu regime. 3. There seems to be a conflict between Civil and Military authority regarding the growth of the Opium poppies; why is this?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1. Chinese Government Railways in 1918

References: Pp. 11,111.

Questions: 1. Why is the year 1918 considered to be abnormally favorable? 2. What interruption of railway communication occurred during the year? 3. What is the meaning of the phrase "operating ratio" or "operating percentage"? To answer this question compare the percentages worked out in answer to question 6 under Topic 1, Commerce and Finance, in the REVIEW for November 22 with the percentages given on p. ii. 4. The operating ratio, we are told, "is probably the lowest in any country on the globe." Do you see any disadvantages in this fact? 5. Do you see any disadvantage to the Chinese government? to the business man? 6. Take each comparison in the next to the last paragraph and show in which cases and why the figures show "improved efficiency?" 7. We are told that "the surplus for the year is equivalent to a 29 per cent return upon the permanent government investment" and we are told also under Summary 2 that the net operating revenues are 10.4 per cent of the cost of road and equipment. Is not one statement inconsistent with the other? 8. Think this over and try to explain this inconsistency. 9. Which of the lines suffer from the difficulty of being "without traffic connections"? 10. Judging from this report what ought to be done with the surplus from the railways? 11. Do you think that rates ought to be lowered?

Topic 2: The Peanut Oil Trade

References: Pp. 517-22,524,526

Questions: 1. Make a diagram showing the exports of peanut oil in 1913, 1915 and 1918. 2. Why has Tsingtao increased in importance as a peanut oil shipping point? 3. What is Japan's relation to the peanut oil business? 4. Are the services of a middleman worth something? 5. What danger is there in employing a middleman? 6. What do you think is the chief reason for the failure of the Chinese and the Americans to deal directly with each other? 7. What are the chief uses of peanut oil in China, in the west? 8. What name is given by the British to the nuts? Why? 9. What kind of land is good for the growing of peanuts? 10. What is the author's opinion of the future of the trade in the oils and what preparations are being made in America for this trade?

(MILLARD'S REVIEW for Nov. 15)

Topic 4: Economic Proposals of the British Chambers of Commerce

Reference: Pp. 442-43

Questions: 1. Which of the proposals tabulated under International Affairs, Topic 2, are chiefly questions of commerce and finance? 2. Why are foreigners interested in the abolition of the *likin* system? 3. Are you in favor of or against such abolition? 4. What are "copyright laws"? 4. Who loses money as the result of the absence of copyright laws in China? 5. Try to answer this question: Why are so many matters taken up by these business men matters of politics and law?

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News from North China

Dr. W. C. Dennis, legal adviser to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, will leave for America in the near future.

C. F. Wolsiffer, representative of the British-American Tobacco Company in Shanghai, is now in Peking for a few days.

A son was born on Friday, November 14, to Mr. and Mrs. E. Pugmire. Mr. Pugmire is financial secretary of the Salvation Army.

The Social Service Committee of the Peking Y.W.C.A. is preparing for a Christmas entertainment for the children of the half day poor school.

Mr. Okura, of the Japanese legation in Peking, celebrated his eighty-third birthday last Saturday with a reception. Three hundred guests were present.

Dr. H. A. Begelow, Professor of Law in the University of Chicago, is now visiting in Peking for a few days prior to his touring other parts of the country.

W.P. Ker, C. M. G., has returned from furlough to Tientsin and taken over his duties as British Consul-General from H. Goffe, who will remain here until further orders.

The annual membership campaign of the Tientsin Y. M. C. A. was started last Monday. A social gathering of the entire force of the campaign was held on Sunday evening in the Association Building.

D. W. Edwards, J. S. Burgess, J. C. Childs, C. H. Fei, K. C. Chou and P. C. Shu, all of the Peking Y. M. C. A., have left for Hangchow to attend a conference for all Y. M. C. A. secretaries, foreign and Chinese.

The government will send a mission to Urga in the near future to confer honors on the Living Buddha in recognition of his loyalty to Peking. The mission will consist of one commissioner and two deputy commissioners.

C. Menga, a prominent member of the Italian Community in Tientsin and principal of the North China Hair Preparation Laboratory, died at the French Hospital on Monday afternoon. The funeral took place on Tuesday.

General Feng Kuo-chang, former President, gave a dinner last Saturday in honor of General Tuan Chi-jui and General Chin Yun-peng. He availed himself of the occasion and discussed the question of the disbandment of troops.

Ten cadets, who have been selected by the government from among the graduates of the Military Academy for Officers to be sent to Japan to pursue higher studies, were received by the President last Saturday in an audience.

M. le Baron Jean de Villenfgne presided at a dinner at the Hotel de Peking last Saturday evening at which fifty members of the Belgian and French legations were present. The party was in honor of the birthday of King Albert of Belgium.

An up train from Mukden to Peking on the Peking-Mukden Railway was interrupted in the neighborhood of Tang-shan last Saturday morning on account of a landslide. The timely discovery of the landslide prevented a serious train accident.

Stuart Fuller, the new American Consul-General for Tientsin, will arrive in Tientsin in a few days. Originally he intended to come here soon after his arrival at Shanghai. Plans are being made by the American Community to give Mr. Fuller a welcome.

The American College Club's reunion will be held this evening at the residence of Dr. C. D. Tenney, Charge d'Affaires of the American legation, in Peking. All the indications show that the party will be the biggest winter entertainment that the Club has ever held.

Rev. C. E. Darwent delivered the inaugural sermon of his pastorate in Tientsin in the Union Church last Sunday morning on the subject of the Joy of Religion. A reception was held by his congregation for the new Pastor in Gordon Hall on Wednesday night.

The class in Art Appreciation, conducted at the National Curio Museum by the School of Painting and Design of the Peking Institute of Fine Arts, has become so large that no additional member can now be admitted. A similar course will be given during the spring term.

W. F. Carey, of the Siems-Carey Company, returned to North China from America last Sunday. After stopping in Tientsin for one day, he came to Peking. Mr. Carey will stay in China for a month and make some business arrangements and then return to America.

Papers purporting to be the charter and by-laws of a so-called "International Club," to which the signature of the American Consul-General, Mr. Heintzleman, is forged, have been discovered in Tientsin. The object of the promoters in circulating such papers is to get money.

Dr. W. C. Dennis read a paper entitled "Esse Quam Videri" at the last weekly meeting of the International Christian Fellowship on Monday held in the Hall of the North China Union Language School. Dr. Dennis's paper was the first of a series of papers on the Christian virtues.

Hsu En-yuan, former Governor of the Bank of China, who signed the Wine and Tobacco Loan of G. $30,000,000 returned to Peking on Tuesday. He was met at the station by the former Prime Minister, Chien Nun-hsun, and former Commander of Gendarmerie, General Chiang Chao-tseng.

Abdul Bari, manager of the Empire Theaters Ltd. in Tientsin, returned to that port on November 16 from a two months trip in South China and Singapore. Mr. Bari has secured contracts for some very attractive film productions of the latest and best producing companies of the United States.

Upon inquiry it is learned that the report that former President Li Yuan-hung, in the capacity of an arbitrator, to be accompanied by General Feng Kuo-chang, and Chang Chien and Hsiung Hsi-ling, will shortly leave for the South with the view to restoring peace between North and South, is untrue.

Dr. P. W. Koo, president of the Nanking Normal College, and K. P. Chen, general manager of the Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, visited in Peking and Tientsin last week, on business. Dr. Koo recently returned from Europe and America where he had made a comprehensive study of educational affairs.

Liu Ching-jen, the newly appointed Chinese Minister to Japan, is still staying in Peking. It is understood that he will not leave for Tokio for some time yet. His services to the government with regard to Siberian affairs are so important that it is unlikely that he will proceed to his post before the end of the year.

Mr. Kamei, Japanese Vice-Consul in Tientsin, whose successor has already arrived, has received instructions from Tokio to proceed to New York where he will be given a higher post. Mr. Kamei will leave Tientsin at the end of this month for Japan and will proceed to America on December 18 per s. s. *Nikko Maru*.

The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce has drawn up a set of regulations concerning the right of merchants to use trade marks and the punishment of those who forge them. The regulations have been submitted to the Cabinet for approval, and will be promulgated by mandate when the Cabinet's approval has been given.

Baron Okura, head of the Okura Company, who is now on a visit to North China, will form a Sino-Japanese bank with a capital of twenty million yen to be subscribed equally by Japanese and Chinese shareholders to compete with the Sino-American Bank. On the Chinese side, it is said that Tsao Ju-lin, Lu Chung-yu and other ex-government officials, are concerned.

A telegram has been received by the government from Lu Cheng-hsiang, Minister for Foreign Affairs and China's chief delegate to the Paris peace conference, declining the invitation of the Prime Minister to continue holding the portfolio of foreign affairs. The reason Mr. Lu gives is that his health is too poor to allow him to participate in governmental affairs for the time being.

Among those who arrived in Peking this week from the United States are Mr. Wiggin, president of the Chase National Bank, and Mrs. Wiggin; Mr. Stone, head of the Hayden & Stone Company of Boston, and Mrs. Stone; Mr. Bruce, president of the Pacific Development Company, and Mrs. Bruce; and V. Meyer, president of Andersen, Meyer & Company of Shanghai.

The Japanese Consul-General at Tientsin has sent an official letter to the Civil Governor of Chihli requesting the dismissal of Pien Yueh-ting, president of the Tientsin Chamber of Commerce, and charging that Mr. Pien was not fit to hold the office on account of his anti-Japanese attitude. The Civil Governor has refused to reply to the communication. This matter formed the subject for discussion at a provincial assembly meeting this Wednesday.

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The *North China Commerce*, an English weekly trade magazine, published in Tientsin by O. D. Rasmussen, its editor and proprietor, made its first appearance last Saturday. It contained thirty pages of reading matter, and was devoted to the publication of trade news. The first issue carried a prefatory note by Hollington K. Tong, a note of commendation by the Tientsin Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, and articles by Roger A. Burr and Putnam Weale.

Three thousand people, including many students, with bands playing and banners flying, according to the *North China Star*, paraded on November 17 through the main streets of Tientsin in honor of a girl-wife of twenty-one who killed herself upon the death of her husband, a wealthy man named Han. The honor accorded to the dead girl, commented the paper, in view of her act is evidence that the ancient custom of the self-immolation of the wife upon the death of her husband has far from fallen into disregard in this part of China.

Peking, November 22, 1919.

News from Central China

The Chinese authorities in Hankow are in receipt of a note from the Japanese Consul at Hankow requesting them to watch the Korean subjects in Central China and report on their activities.

The American Drug Company of Shanghai, wholesale, retail and manufacturing druggists and chemists, will open their Hankow branch on November 23 at 2 Marunskaia in the Russian Concession.

W. Shepard Graham, who was formerly connected with Brunner, Mond & Company at Chungking, Szechuan, has taken up the management of Fearon, B. Daniel & Company at Hankow. A formal announcement has been made to that effect.

The Meilian Electric Knitting Company is the name of a company now being organized by some Chinese merchants in Hankow to knit stockings by electric machines. This is the first Chinese company in Hankow and Wuchang to use electric knitting machines for the manufacture of stockings.

The Government Arsenal in Hanyang is at present turning out 120 rifles a day, 80,000 rounds of cartridges for rifles and one quick firing gun every two months. There is no output of shells. The Peking government has now under consideration a plan to enlarge the armory, but the lack of necessary funds has delayed the plan.

The Hankow Electric Supply Company has been working to its full capacity in supplying electric light to Hankow. Three direct current generators are being operated by this company with a capacity to light 30,000 16-candle-power lamps. An alternating current generator will soon be installed in order to meet the ever increasing demand for electric light in Hankow.

The Changsha branch of the Asia Banking Corporation, the first Western bank in that city, was formally opened on November 10 in the presence of consuls, naval officers, Chinese officials, representatives of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the foreign business community in Changsha. The bank premises are rented from the Roman Catholic Mission.

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General Wu Kwang-hsin, commander-in-chief of the Upper Yangtze Valley and brother-in-law of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, passed through Hankow at the beginning of the week from an inspection trip to Hunan on his way to Peking where he will report to the Peking government the true conditions in the province of Hunan. According to General Wu, Hunan is in peace and also in a state of financial chaos.

The demand for the majority of produce in Hankow is quite active, but business is confined within narrow limits by the generally large disparity in price, which tends to widen with the almost daily rise in exchange. The market for yarns is steady at high prices, and clearances are very good. The imported piece goods market is quiet. Stock goods find a ready market and clearances are quite satisfactory.

A. Segawa, Japanese Consul-General at Hankow, has suspended the publication of the *Tah Lao Pao*, a vernacular paper owned by Chinese and published in the Japanese Concession in Hankow, as a punishment for the publication by that paper of a story in which the designation "dwarf devils" was applied to the Japanese people. The suspension of that paper will last for one week, beginning from to-day (Saturday).

The lacquer trade at Changsha is being developed in a very satisfactory manner. The sources of supply are the lacquer districts in Szechuan and Kweichow from whence lacquer comes to Changsha in the months from August to December in the year. The amount of lacquer trade is now valued close to 300,000 taels, while before 1911 it was only Tls. 40,000. Other lacquer districts in Central China are in Hupeh, but the product is not of high quality.

Small quantities of tea were exported from Hankow to England at low prices, and it is intimated that the stock in Hankow cannot be cleared this year if conditions remain without change. At the present unfavorable exchange, buyers in the export market are holding off and business is not vigorous. Cotton has a downward tendency, and goatskin is firming up. Demand for bristles, and especially the white variety, is reported.

The authorities at Nanchang are trying to put into force the regulations governing vernacular newspapers and publishing houses issued recently by the Ministry of the Interior, and several papers advocating liberal opinions are classed under the heading of Bolshevism and have been given due warning. The regulations provide for strict punishment for publications of certain classes and are regarded as an effective instrument for muzzling the Chinese press.

The *Hukwang Hsinpao*, a Chinese daily published under Japanese ownership at Hankow, has recently published a comment under the title "Don't Boycott Japan" in which the writer alleges that boycott against Japan in China has been inspired by Americans and Britons in the country, adding that this is China's road to perdition. He also urges close friendship with the Japanese at the present moment in order to win the present fight between the white and the yellow races in the Orient.

The presidents of the government schools in Changsha at a meeting held last week unanimously decided to tender a joint resignation to the governor as a result of their pay being six months in arrears. The governor's representative, however, assured the presi-

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dents that the school expenses for the month of May would be paid immediately, saying that school work must not be suspended. But the resignation has been definitely decided upon and the attitude of the presidents is very firm. The schools effected include colleges, middle schools and many industrial schools.

An Anti-Opium Association was started in November in Changsha at the Y. M. C. A. building and many foreign and Chinese guests, besides the consuls at Changsha, were present at this inauguration. The meeting was addressed by the British Consul who referred to the strong words used by Sir John Jordan at the recent meeting of the British Chambers of Commerce at Shanghai on the attempt being made to recommence the growth of opium in the country. An executive committee was appointed to attend to the matter of combating increased growing and smoking with the Rev. G. G. Warny as its chairman.

The proposal of the government to remove the rice embargo in the province of Kiangsi is being strongly opposed by the people at Nanchang. Meetings were held in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Students Union, the Women's Union, the Associated Bodies of Kiangsi and the resolution against this measure was unanimously passed upon. The general opinion is that the removal of the rice embargo in Kiangsi, a great rice producer in China, will increase the export of rice to Japan, and also the large purchases of rice in Kiangsi by the government under the name of military provision has caused the suspicion that the rice will be eventually exported to Japan.

The report is current that the Japanese government will devise means to force Japanese administration into the Han-Yeh-Ping Iron & Coal Co. in accordance with the Han-Yeh-Ping article of the Japanese Twenty-one demands of 1915, upon the return of Mr. Tanaka, chief of the Commercial Department of the Foreign Office, who visited here recently. While in China, Mr. Tanaka made extensive studies and inspection into the conditions of that company and their iron mines at Tayeh with a view to increasing the output of iron and steel so as to make Japan independent of the United States and Great Britain for the supply of iron and steel in the development of her modern industries. The Chinese shareholders and directors, however, strongly oppose the idea of placing this corporation, the greatest industrial enterprise in China, under Japanese control, fearing that the Japanese will eventually oust the Chinese interests just as they have done in the Yalu River Timber Company in the North.

Hankow, November 22, 1919.

News From Honan

A sum of Mex. $3,000 was raised by Chang Chi-chwan of Wu An for establishing a cattle raising yard in that district.

Magistrate Wang Sung-yin of Wen Hsien has spent $600 of his own money for buying anti-epidemic medicines to be used in his district.

Seven persons known as remainders of Pai Long or the White Wolf Bandits, together with light guns and more than 1,600 bullets, were seized in Kaifeng and were shot.

It was decided by the Provincial Assembly that Mex. $4,000 will be added for the yearly expenses of the Provincial Middle School in Kwang chwan, its original expenses being $5,000.

Dramatic performances were held by students of St. Andrew's School in the Fukien Guild on November 14 and in the chapel of the school on the afternoon of the next day. Entrance tickets were sold at 20 cents each and the special ones were sold at 50 cents each.

Messrs. Wang and Chao, the released delegates of Honan in Peking, arrived here on the morning of November 16 and were met by students of various schools at the station. After their arrival a meeting of welcome was held in the First Normal School Athletic Ground.

A tea and a welcome meeting were held by the Y. M. C. A. on November 15 to entertain the members enrolled in the time of its membership campaign. A congratulatory speech to welcome its members was delivered by W. W. Cline, the general secretary, and translated by Lu Yao-ch'ing of the Post Office.

Peng Ting-chu, Li Feng-shu and Li Yun-ping of Linju have each contributed Mex. $2,000 for educational purposes. Mr. P'eng, being dead, has been given a third class certificate, while the other two were rewarded by being given a third class decoration each. Wooden tablets were given to all. T. J. K.

News from South China

The Banco Ultramarino of Macao has announced the opening soon in Hongkong of a branch office.

The cable between Macao and Hongkong which has been out of order since last September is now being repaired.

The next Educational Conference of China will be held in Canton on October 10, under the auspices of the Kuangtung Educational Association.

A new arsenal has been completed in Nanning, Kuangsi, constructed by General Lu Ying-ting. Ma Kai-tseng has been appointed its director.

From May 1, 1919, to November 1, 1919, the total shipment of raw silk from Canton is 36,615 bales, waste silk, 18,719 bales and pierced cocoons 3,777.

The Canton police searched on the evening of November 12, the premises of three local dailies: the *Tai Tung*, *Kwok Man* and *Chung Yuan*, for reasons not yet made public.

The Canton returns of trade for April-June 1919 amounted to Hk. Tls. 662,223,335 as compared with Hk. Tls. 611,877,272 registered during the same period in 1918.

The students at Kwonghoi district, Kuangtung, burned on November 12, sixty thousand dollars of unclaimed "low grade goods" at the Northern Parade Ground of that district.

The old boys of the Pui Ying School, Canton, have reorganized their alumni association for the purpose of strengthening it and to attempt to raise funds annually for the support of the school.

Acting Civil Governor Chang Chin-fang of Canton has asked the cooperation of the Western Returned Students in his efforts towards industrial promotion in Kuangtung province.

An appropriation of $390,000 has been voted by the Military Government for the expenses during the three months of the Constitutional Convention for the completion of the Permanent Constitution.

Another daily in Chinese, run along modern lines of journalism, will soon appear in Canton. Among the promoters of the new venture are Hin Wong, Fo Sun, Chung Wing-kwong and Chan Lim-chung.

Yi Hsiu-ching, an octagenarian Mandarin scholar resident in Canton, celebrates on November 18 the 60th anniversary of his receipt of a master's degree as a Chinese scholar. Great festivities are prepared for the day.

Wang Ching-wei and other Chinese peace delegates at Paris were fittingly entertained by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Hongkong, when they passed on November 11 through that colony on their way back to Shanghai.

The Administrative Directors of the Military government have jointly dispatched a telegram on November 6 to the Peking government, protesting against the Tobacco and Wine loan with American bankers by that government.

More than one thousand students helped to throw into the sea a large supply of Japanese coal secretly imported to Swatow by the Mong Fat Co. It took the students nearly one day to complete the job. They were helped by eighty coolies and five sampans.

General Ngai Bong-ping, Police Commissioner of Canton, has recently issued a proclamation warning the people from posting bills, distributing circulars, or giving lectures and organizing meetings which may lead to the disturbance of peace and order in Canton.

November 11, Kuangtung Independence Day, was celebrated in Canton with a Native Goods Improvement Parade. Sixty-nine organizations took part in the parade, advertising their products and at the same time waging propaganda against "low grade" goods.

Y. T. Jen, formerly general secretary of Canton Christian College Y. M. C. A., and Miss Ella Wu, formerly of San Francisco, were married November 10, in Canton. The couple who are very popular in Canton were the recipients of many congratulations and gifts.

It has come to light in connection with the recent meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce in China at Shanghai, that the Canton British Chamber of Commerce is the oldest organization of its kind established outside of England, in fact antedating London's Chamber of Commerce 47 years.

All Nations Day was celebrated in Shamoon, Canton, by the members of the Allied Nations here, with the suspension of all normal activities, for a brief space of two minutes, at the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month. The two minutes of silence were consecrated to the reverent remembrance of the glorious dead.

Replying to a suggestion made by leading citizens of Canton, the Military government says that the idea of the setting aside of a fund for the organization of a Southwestern University is very praiseworthy, but it regrets that the money from the Customs surplus has already been appropriated for other purposes so no funds are now available for such a commendable undertaking.

The Senate and House of Representatives have passed two resolutions for the impeachment of Finance Commissioner Yang Wing-tai, in connection with his alleged arbitrary action in handling the Kuangtung Tramway Syndicate concession. The House of Representatives also passed a resolution censuring Judge Peter Hing, of the Ministry of Justice of the Military government, for interesting himself in the business.

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Three students were seriously wounded, and eight others slightly wounded as a result of a fracas in the Sincere Company between the students and the police on November 8. The students were holding a parade in honor of four deceased fellow-workers, and as they were passing in front of the Sincere Company the trouble began. According to the police version the students rushed to the Sincere Company store and got hold of two *fokis* of the company and maltreated them. According to the students, as they were passing by the store shouting "Tai Chai Mong Kwok Kung Shee" (Boycott the Department Stores!) the *fokis* referred to assaulted them and then ran inside the store. They rushed and captured the two employees, placarded them, dragged them outside and photographed them. A policeman who tried to intervene was disarmed by the students and was roughly treated. When the armed police arrived and ordered the students to disband the order was not complied with and as a result a fight between the students and the policemen followed in which a number of students and policemen were wounded. The captain of the armed police demanded of the students the return of the pistol taken away from the guard, and that those responsible for the rough handling of the guard be surrendered to the authorities. The students were also warned to refrain from destroying any property belonging to the Sincere Company as they would be held responsible for damages. None of the demands of the police captain were accepted, so he ordered the Sincere Company doors closed, locking inside the basement floor of the stores about one hundred and thirty students, including about 25 girls. Meanwhile outside the stores the crowd completely suspended traffic through that part of the Bund. The remaining students held mass meetings addressing the crowd till the next morning. Next day the military governor ordered about two thousand soldiers to parade on the Bund, carrying with them machine guns and other armaments. The crowd was dispersed and the locked up students released, except eleven leaders, who were carried to the Police Station. The captain who locked the students in the Sincere Stores gave as his reason for not removing the students to the Police Department the avoidance of more serious consequences and a riot. On November 11, Kuangtung Independence Day, the students of Canton marched in a body to the Military government and the Military and Civil Governors' yamens to demand the release of the arrested students, and that Ngai Bong-ping, Police Commissioner, be reprimanded for the severity with which he had dealt with the boys. The students demands accomplished no definite results. The principals of the different schools then took the matter into their hands and after a number of conferences with the military governor were promised that if the boys were repentant, he, the governor, would order their release. The military governor has made public, however, his approval of the actions of Commissioner of Police General Ngai Bong-ping. This official issued a proclamation on November 12, in which he details the various events which led to the climax of November 8. "As long as I am on duty," declares Ngai," I

shall not allow a small portion of the students to use the name of the whole student body as an instrument for selfish instigators to set the Military government outwardly in complication with foreigners and inwardly in conflict with the community. I may sacrifice my individual reputation, but I will not neglect my duty to the public." As this is written, November 14, the arrested students continue in prison at the Government Reformatory at Honan. Their fellow students have made public a threat to declare themselves on strike if the arrested students are not released before Monday, November 17. They have also appealed to the labor unions and the merchants to join their cause.

H. W.

Canton, November 14, 1919.

Who's Who in China

Li Chia-ao, Chinese High Commissioner to Siberia
(李家鰲)

Li Chia-ao, newly appointed Chinese High Commissioner to Siberia, was born in Shanghai. In his youth he studied Chinese in the typically classical school. Later he secured a position in the Kiangnan Arsenal where he was highly esteemed by his superiors for his activities in the reform of the administration.

In 1886 Mr. Li went to Russia to study by way of London. Upon his arrival at Petrograd he joined a high military school. On the completion of his education, he joined the Chinese legation in Russia in the capacity of an attache, and remained at his post for nine years. After a stay of more than ten years in Russia, he returned to China. On his way back home he extensively travelled in Eastern and Western Siberia and visited the Russo-Chinese frontiers.

The whole voyage lasted 109 days, during which he studied the commercial conditions and the characters of the countries. As at that time the Trans-Siberian Railway had not yet been constructed, he had to travel part of the way by carriage and part by boat. He slept more than six days without any shelter and experienced all sorts of hardship.

On his return Mr. Li published a book entitled "Memoire on the Travel in Siberia." The book comprising of two volumes was highly valued by His Excellency Li Hung-chang. Soon after its appearance, Mr. Li was appointed to take charge of foreign affairs in Tientsin. Later he became Taoyin of Pin Kiang in Kirin Province. Concurrently he held the position of Commissioner for Foreign Affairs for Harbin and Director of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs of the Kirin Railway. He remained there for three years and a half.

After his resignation more on account of health than for any other reason, he was engaged in business. He interested himself in gold mines. During that period he had nothing to do with politics. Last year he was again appointed Taoyin of Pin Kiang and concurrently held the other two posts as before. At the beginning of this year he resigned these posts and returned to the Capital and was appointed a member of the Foreign Office. A few months ago, when Liu Chin-jen, former Chinese Minister to Russia, was appointed Minister to Tokio, and had to resign from the office of High Commissioner to Siberia, Mr. Li was appointed his successor, and was also ordered to represent China at the board of the Trans-Siberian Railway which is now being managed by seven Powers.

Mr. Li was decorated by the Emperor Nicholas II with the second class order of Stanislas. In 1910 he accompanied Tai Hung-shih as Counsellor to Russia in connection with an important mission. During this visit to Russia he was given the Order of St. Ann, which was a high honor. The highest decoration which the

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Republican government of China conferred upon him was the Second Class Chia Ho Decoration.

Mr. Li is more than sixty years old. In spite of his advanced age, he is unusually interested in the welfare of his country. He did a great service to the nation in the last Manchu days when he directed the suppression of a serious epidemic in Manchuria.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

November 20. A telegram from Foochow states that the Chinese students who were wounded by the Japanese mob belonged to the Y. M. C. A.; this is under American administration in Foochow so that the Chinese say that the whole trouble has been caused by the existence of bad feeling between the Americans and the Japanese.

GENERAL

November 17. In the course of a debate in the House of Commons, Captain Ormesby-Gore deplores the delay in making peace with Turkey, stating that half the trouble in Egypt is due to this continued delay. ——Results of the recent French elections show that, generally speaking, the extreme Radical parties have been defeated, whereas the more moderate progressive candidates have been elected; M. Renault, leader of the Radicals, was elected, while M. Longuet, leader of the "Bolsheviks," was badly defeated.

November 18. Results of the Italian elections result in general Constitutionalist victories.

November 19. Telegrams from England show that 40,000 iron molders are on strike, this causing approximately an equal number engaged in associated trades being thrown out of work.

November 20. The U. S. Senate causes consternation in European political circles by rejecting the Peace Treaty, and then adjourning.——Mr. Lloyd George states in the British House of Commons that it was not proposed that the British fleet should patrol the Baltic next spring.——The Supreme Council at Paris decides to inform the German delegates that the Peace Treaty will become operative on December 1 and consequently the Protocol must be signed by them. ——The rejection by the U. S. Senate of the Peace Treaty causes numerous legal problems in Washington, the State Department declaring that Consuls cannot be sent to Germany and it is surmised that this will seriously affect American trade; in Paris a prominent Pole is declared to have stated in view of present developments that it would have been better for Poland, Jugo-Slavia, Czecho-Slovakia and other ethically revived nations if the United States had not entered the war.

November 22. General Gaida, who recently seceded from the Koltchak Army, is arrested by Allied troops at Vladivostock, the forces under him having been subdued by loyal Omsk Government troops; the "Omsk" Government withdraws its headquarters to Irkutsk.

Men and Events

Forrest M. Titus, representing the American Locomotive Sales Corporation of New York, was in Shanghai this week. Mr.Titus has his headquarters in Peking.

H. K. Murphy, senior member of Murphy & Dana, architects at 4 The Bund, Shanghai, recently returned to Shanghai from New York where he has been for the past year.

F. A. Bowen of the Asia Banking Corporation, Shanghai, is confined to the Red Cross Hospital with a broken arm and collar bone caused by being thrown while riding on a Chinese pony recently.

The death occurred of Edward Wheeley, of 18 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, land and estate agent, on Friday evening, November 21, while attending a dance at the Country Club. Heart trouble was the cause of death.

Wayland D. Gates, who recently arrived in China to join the staff of the Ingersoll Watch Department of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Shanghai, plans to depart on Saturday, November 28, for Canton where he will be representative of the Ingersoll Watch in South China.

Prof. J. Claude Thompson of the department of Chemistry of Nanking University was in Shanghai this week on business. Nanking University has under contemplation extensive plans for developing its chemistry department in order to be of greater service in developing Chinese industries.

W. F. Lowell, representing the Saco-Lowell Shops, manufacturers of textile machinery, the agency for which is with Andersen, Meyer & Co. of Shanghai, plans to depart for America on a short trip on Saturday, November 29, on the s. s. *Empress of Asia*. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Lowell.

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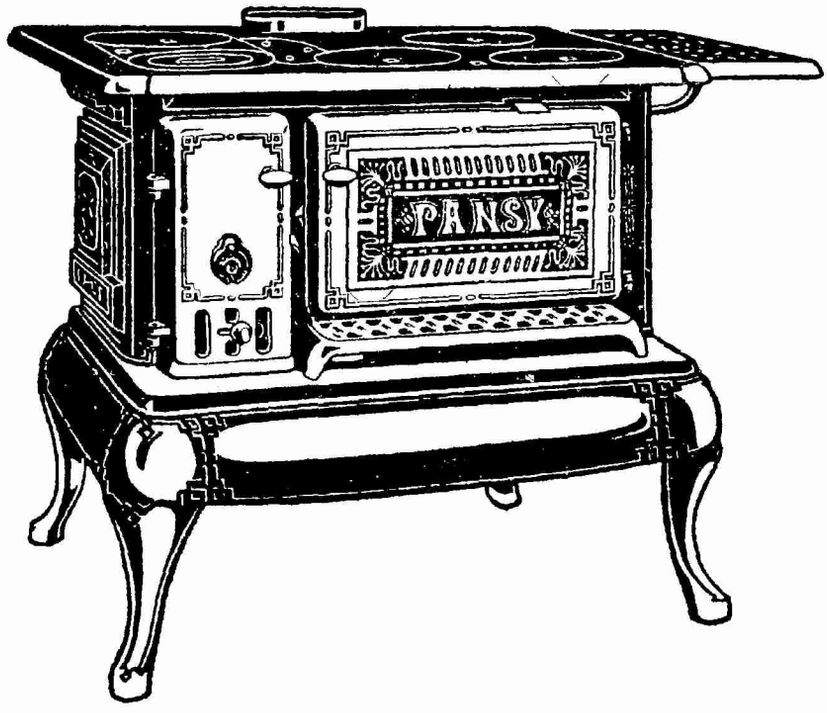

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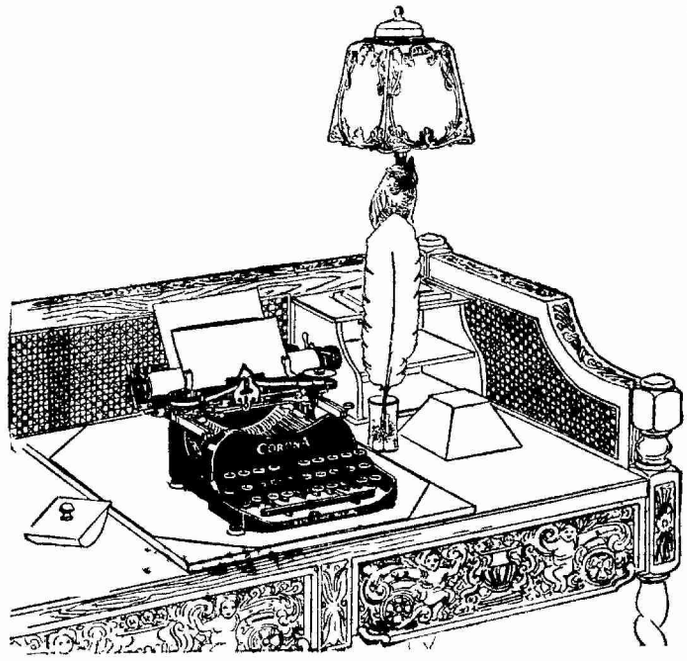

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That the Chinese business man has awakened to the value of advertising is shown by the following advertisement appearing in a local Shanghai newspaper: "Don't wait for the Next Baby. Let Lai Chong snapshot the one you now have before he grows up and get some prints in time to send the old folks at Christmas."

F. A. Fairchild, formerly manager in Shanghai of the China & Japan Trading Company, has been appointed manager of the Asiatic Department of W. R. Grace & Company of New York. D. A. Nicholson of this department has been appointed assistant general manager of the Asano Bussan Company of Tokio.

I. Yamamoto, head of the produce department of Mogi & Co., killed himself, baby daughter, and probably fatally wounded his wife, as was discovered by a Japanese amah, at his home in Chapei district on Saturday afternoon, November 22. The tragedy was suppressed for about six days. Mr. Yamamoto was 30 years old and it is reported had been suffering from mental strain.

A party of principals of normal schools and teachers' colleges hailing from the provinces of Kiangsu, Chihli, Fengtien, Szechuen, Kuangtung and Kansu, has gathered at this port and will sail for the United States for a tour of educational and industrial investigation in America and Europe. The World's Chinese Students' Federation held a farewell reception in their honor at the Federation building on Sunday, November 23.

It has been announced that the Italian Chamber of Commerce has arranged for an exhibition of two Italian aeroplanes on Friday and Saturday, November 28-29, during the hours of 9 a. m. to 12 and 2 to 5 p. m. The exhibition will be held in the matshed recently used for the Chrysanthemum Show, on the Bund, Shanghai. The two aeroplanes exhibited are of the latest type and the same as the ones used for the coming flight from Rome to Tokio.

Eli Taylor, American Vice-Consul who has been in charge of the passport office at the U. S. Consulate-General in Shanghai, has been transferred to the shipping office. Allen G. Loehr will be in charge of commercial activities in the Consulate for the present time until his departure to America on November 29. Mr. Loehr will meet his family in America and then return to China. He will be relieved here by R. C. Mackay, who will come from the American Consulate at Hankow.

Dr. C. C. Wong, managing director of the Peking-Hankow Railway, who has just returned from an extensive tour in America and Europe, lectured at the World's Chinese Students' Federation on November 15 on the subject of the "Chinese Labor Corps in France." His explanation of the impression made upon the Chinese laborers of the Shantung decision at the peace conference, was of special interest. He stated that the Chinese laborers to a man were ready to take up the fight in China's behalf.

In a recent issue of the *Post—Intelligencer* (Seattle) an account of the appeal for a united country from the Chinese of America is mentioned as having

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taken place at a meeting in Shanghai in commemoration of the Chinese Republic. The first thing the Chinese in America agreed to is that the North and South must unite before they can appear before the world and make demands. This appeal is the united voice of America's Chinese, supported by civic institutions throughout the land. The aim is to create and awaken the public opinion of China.

A new American trade publication called the *North China Commerce* has been started in Tientsin by O. D. Rasmussen, who is editor and proprietor. The second number contains thirty-four pages of material devoted to financial and economic subjects. There are articles dealing with Chinese government railways, the Chinese spectacle industry, engineering, etc. A feature of the issue is a picture by Hon. Hsu Shih-chang, President of China, together with a message of congratulations to the editor. The journal is published weekly and its subscription is Mex. $20 a year.

L'Echo de Chine, a French newspaper in Shanghai, had the following to say regarding the $30,000,000 loan which American bankers are said to have concluded with the Chinese government: "Reuter, an organ of world-wide information, announces that America, where they don't drink any more and where they are talking of suppressing the cigarettes, is about to lend China $30,000,000 on the product of the two sources of its misery, which are wine and tobacco. This is what you must call a lack of logic and above all of morality for a country which hasn't got drunkenness any more as an excuse."

E. E. Jones, who was engaged in teaching and missionary work in Ningpo, China, previous to going to France as Y. M. C. A. secretary with the Chinese Labor Battalion, returned to America in August and is the first person to be the recipient of a Fellowship from Crozer Theological Seminary, at Chester, Pa. This is a new Fellowship and is known as the "Fellowship for the Missionary on Furlough." The candidate may study either at Crozer or at any other school approved by the faculty. Mr. Jones is enrolled at Columbia University in the Education Department. He is planning on returning to China next year.

When the Kailan Mining Administration announced that it would sell coal in Shanghai at $13 a ton when the prices quoted by the Shanghai coal guild ranged all the way from $21 to $31 a ton, it produced something like a sensation with the Shanghai public. It also produced a sensation among the Chinese coal dealers as is evidenced by some of the advertising of Shanghai coal dealers. One coal company this week issued a circular giving prices and descriptions of its various brands of coal and ended the discussion with the following reference to the good old subject of "squeeze:" "In order to assure our customers paying the correct value of coals, we do not offer their servants with any commission or squeeze that increases the cost on merchandise, except a very little amount being regular usual tip to cooks for his attention on receiving the coal and returning our baskets, if necessary but it is charged on our own expenses."

In a real American Thanksgiving gridiron contest, the eleven representing Shanghai's former College football stars and the team representing the United

States Navy will clash at 3 o'clock, Thursday afternoon, November 27, at the Shanghai Race Course. The line-up of the two aggregations follows:

Navy		*Shanghai*
Chesbock	re	Neprud
Maxwell	rt	Ashley
Wity	rg	Kline
Callander	c	Bradley
Knight	lg	Chatom
White	lt	Dorance
Souters	le	Claire
Kieton	q	Cooper
Kolander	rhb	Rodger (capt.)
Baley	fb	Marsden
Niell	lhb	Wilhoit

Motion pictures will be made during the contest by the Universal Film Company, the Shanghai Rotary Club having been invited to participate in the filming by Henry McRae, director-general of the company.

American Red Cross Society

The annual meeting of the American Red Cross was held in the U. S. Court rooms on Monday afternoon, November 24, with Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott presiding. The reports of the secretary and treasurer were read and the balance sheet covering accounts from June to October 31 showed the amount of cash in hand and at the banks to be $2,931, liabilities $559.92, with $2,371.48 at credit for the relief fund. Mrs. C. F. Remer reported on work done by the Social Service department and stated that $778 is the amount of loans to foreigners in distress and $560 to Chinese. The following were elected members of the Executive Committee for the ensuing year: Mrs. William Morris, Mrs. G. R. Coleman, Mrs. J. D. Gaines, Mrs. W. L. Merriman, Mrs. H. H. Arnhold, Mrs. C. F. Remer, Mrs. J. B. Davies, Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, Dr. Findley, Dr. Ransom, and Messrs. J. C. Shengle, F. J. Raven, A. T. Harr, A. R. Hager, and J. W. Carney. Other matters were discussed at the meeting, one being the possibility of a Christmas Drive with the object of bringing all Americans into membership.

Former Advertiser Editor Criticises Japanese Policies

J. G. Babb, Jr., former managing editor of the *Japan Advertiser* of Tokio, in an address on October 21 before the International Polity Club of the University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., traced the growth of Japan's ideas of imperialism, her acquisition of territories and spheres of influence in China, Russia and other countries and finally told how Japan had tried to keep a force of 70,000 men in Siberia after the Great War, when each Ally had been expected to hold only 8,000 men in that country to combat the forces of disorder. "Japanese imperialism constitutes," said Mr. Babb, "with German imperialism dead, the greatest single menace to the world's peace." The speaker stated that in 1894 Japan was practically the size of California with a population of forty million souls. To-day the country has a population of nearly seventy millions and its territory has been increased by aggressions on her neighbors to an amount at least 75 per cent larger than in 1894. "All this expansion," said the speaker, "has been at the expense of Japan's neighbors. Formosa was taken as a result of the Chinese-Japanese War. The Liaotung Peninsula with Port Arthur and Dalny and the Manchurian railway zone were acquired from Russian in 1905, Russia having previously despoiled China of these ports and railway zones. Korea was annexed in 1910. Tsingtao with its territory of Kiaochow and the German Islands of the Pacific were seized, not because of any friendship for Japan's ally, Great Britain, nor to right the wrong done China by the kaiser's government in 1898, but in advancement of Japan's imperialistic program. . . . In Siberia, the Japanese are making their hold more secure every day. They hold the railways of all Manchuria, Mongolia and all Siberia east of Lake Baikal, besides the valuable economic and strategic concessions they have gained recently."

Chinese Do Not Desire Japanese Goods from America Either

Several cases have been reported by Chinese in Shanghai to the effect that they have ordered merchandise from the United States and upon unpacking same have found that it contained the mark, "Made in Japan." The two most recent cases were thermos bottles and needles for use on phonographs. In both cases the product had been manufactured in Japan, shipped to the United States and then sent to China to fill orders from this country. Many American manufacturers, especially in the lines of novelties, or "inferior" goods, as the Chinese call them, have contracted for large quantities from Japan. These goods find an outlet through the department stores, ten-cent stores and mail-order houses. An American recently returned from New York told of purchasing some souvenir novelties on the top floor of the Woolworth building, each of which contained the legend, "Made in Japan." Persons in China who are familiar with the feeling against Japanese goods engendered by the boycott, have written to American manufacturers warning them against the shortsighted policy of supplying Japanese manufactured products for China orders. Chinese dealers in the iron and metal lines and also those handling provisions recently have notified American dealers that in future they will refuse to accept shipment of American merchandise brought to China on Japanese boats. Many American firms in China are now stamping their orders to American manufacturers, "Do not ship on Japanese boats."

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10-610

The Lace Industry

The laces made in China are chiefly of cotton with some linen but not a great deal at the present time due largely to the scarcity created by war demands and conditions, there is also a small amount of silk used in laces though silk is mostly used in the embroideries. Torchon and Cluny are nearly all cotton with some linen and a bit of silk, Venise is always of linen, Irish is generally cotton although there is a fair percentage of linen used in this work. Filet is cotton with here and there a piece of linen. As to the drawn work and embroideries they range anywhere from pure linen to silk fiber and cotton and often a combination of any of the two. This industry is in most cases a home and family affair and it is not infrequently the case that the laces are brought into the markets from any distance from one town a hundred miles away. It would be a source of great surprise to anyone unfamiliar with Chinese life to see some of the hovels and holes in the ground in which really splendid work is produced and providing that the work is not hurried it is astonishing how carefully and with what attention to detail the work can be turned out. This seemingly small matter of speed is the most fruitful source of and cause of the amount of junk put on the market for sale. In a measure this may be explained by the fact that the workers seldom, if ever, have any conception of the value of the work when it is sold, what it is even used for, his or her only object being to turn out the yardage required. How many people when in their homeland have seen the Greek and Armenian lace peddlers on the streets and in making a purchase realized the fact that it probably is lace that came from China.

The cost of laces, particularly those made with needles or bobbins, is subject to very wide fluctuations as both the cost of thread and labor are very indeterminate and as its real value is dependent on not only the cost of thread and labor but also on the quality of both and to the skill of the workers as well as no two pieces are ever, or except in rare cases, alike it is very hard to say just what any given piece is worth unless the factors mentioned above and the existing local conditions are known. In short, the average purchase price of laces if the conditions are unknown is almost entirely dependent on just how badly you want or need any given piece. Without over indulging in that favorite pastime, comparative statistics, the following incident may be of interest: A buyer who was offered one of the finest and largest pieces of filet I have ever seen demurred at paying the actual cost plus duty which amounted to about $150 gold and when asked what she figured it cost to make replied, "Oh about a cent a dozen for the squares" and when told, did not and to this day does not believe that figured on that basis it would have cost her $750 without any duty charges or that if she had tied the knots herself at the rate of 9,000 a day and filled in the work as she went along that it would have required three months for the completion of the piece. All of which in its way shows how little appreciation is sometimes shown in regard to the possession of really fine hand-made lace.

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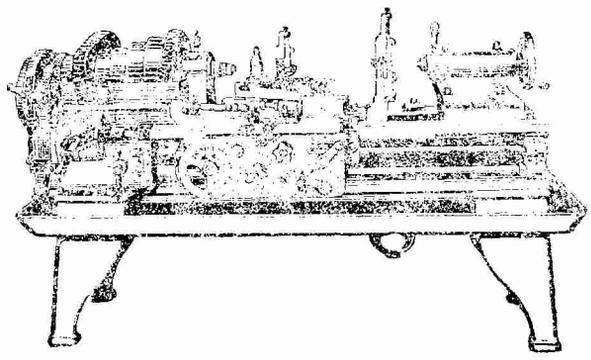

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(8)

To the great majority of people hand-made lace is an unknown article but just because machine made lace is so plentiful it must not be despised as unworthy of attention, for many kinds are not only highly artistic and as beautiful as real laces but there are types that in many ways are better when it is considered that few indeed can afford real lace for a gown that is at most a passing style or fashion of the season whereas many can and do use that little piece of fine machine made lace so easily obtained that adds just the finishing touch and all at a very moderate outlay. Few realize the staff of designers required by a modern lace factory and even less the days and even weeks required many times to adapt a given pattern to the mechanical requirements. Many headaches I have had from this work in the factories of Nottingham, England, and in Calais, that dreary little city on the far side of the English Channel which perhaps many remember all too well. P. M. L.

American Woman's Club Notes

Mrs. Stockton gave the members of the Literary Department of the American Woman's Club a rare treat in her paper on Art Appreciation last Thursday, November 20, at the regular meeting of the Department. The paper presented results of study and thought on art appreciation especially applied to the art of China, which last the writer disclaimed special knowledge of except as so far as it is based on principles universal in the world of art. Of the fine arts there are three space or visual arts, architecture, sculpture and painting. The language for these is composed of three elements. First, line, that is space division, or proportion and line division and line direction or outline; second, dark and light or tone contrasts; third, color. These three elements were then discussed at length, rendered interesting by many illustrations and comparisons from the art history of the Greeks, Italians, other Europeans and the Chinese and Japanese. Chinese art differs from Western art in non-essentials only—artistically speaking—interesting as these differentations are. The literary question, the historical side, the religious influence, the technique differ to a greater or less extent, but the art truths are always the same, the beauty of line, and dark and light and the indescribable appeal of the color harmony; so long as eyes are eyes and beauty is beauty, so long will East and West be in agreement on the fundamental elements of visual art. After the reading of the paper came another treat in the reproductions by means of the spectroscope of many examples of the art of all nationalities and periods. Each example was connected in thought with the preceding discussion, its qualities of line, dark and light, and color being pointed out and discussed in a thorough manner and most interestingly and informatively.

* * * *

A group of members of the Literary Department of the Club visited a private collection of Chinese porcelain and rugs in connection with the study of art and saw some of the following porcelains: rare Ming and Kang-Hi pieces, cobalt blues; *sang de-bouef*, a great vase with examples of *flambe* shown to illustrate how one process runs into another; the Kang-Hi turquoise blue porcelains; a great Kang-Hi *famille verte* vase; and statuettes of Ming blanc-de-chine.

A meeting of the Social Department of the American Woman's Club was held at the Carlton Cafe on Tuesday morning, November 25. The former chairman, Mrs. C. P. Holcomb, having resigned, Mrs. George L. Coleman was elected to serve in her stead. Mrs. Alfred Davis was appointed secretary and Mrs. M. N. Zankl's name was added to the Special Committee.

Women and Events

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. A. Cunningham of the Robert Dollar Co., Shanghai, on Saturday, November 22.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Jordan at Dr. Fearn's Nursing Sanitorium on Monday, November 25.

On November 23, at Dr. Fearn's Nursing Home, Shanghai, a daughter, Alice Roberta, was born to Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Bryan, Jr., of Shanghai.

The marriage will take place shortly in Hongkong of Guy Hillier, manager of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank at Peking, and Miss Richard, daughter of the late Dr. Timothy Richard of Shanghai.

"Man Who has Seen a Devil" is the title of a drama in two acts to be staged in the ballroom at the Cercle Sportif Francais on December 6 at 9 p. m. The admission price will be $2 and dancing will follow the performance.

Plans have been made for the American University Club dinner-dance to be given at the former German Club on Saturday evening, November 29, at 8 o'clock. A Chinese dinner will be served and two orchestras will play. Many reservations have been made and a large attendance is expected.

On Friday evening, December 5, at 8 o'clock, the first dinner-dance of the season will be given at the Columbia Country Club, 50 Route Doumer, for members of the American and Columbia Club. The attendance has been restricted to 60 persons and reservations should be made early. Persons not desiring to make up large parties may make reservations at the club table.

Miss Ellen F. Pendelton, president of Wellesley College, is at present visting in Japan at the request of the Federation of Women's Boards of the United States. Her work is in connection with the inspection of colleges for women which are under the direction of the Federation. A report will be made on their work and needs. Miss Pendelton in addition to being a graduate of Wellesley also studied at Newnham College in England and has had wide and varied interests in the educational field.

According to a recent issue of a daily paper of San Francisco, the following news note appeared: Mrs. Robert Lansing, wife of the Secretary of State, has laid the knife at the root of the oldest and for many years the most meaningless of Washington's social laws by refusing longer to recognize the necessity of returning all calls made on her during the season. No Cabinet woman has ever thought of claiming the right to an eight-hour day, but Mrs. Lansing has taken the lead in a strike against the custom of passing hours several days a week, in driving from door to door to leave her cards for every woman in official or resident society.

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Far Eastern Press Opinion

American Trade Opportunities in China.

From the "Evening Mail," New York.

Dr. Chilien Tsur, the new Chinese consul-general in New York, eloquently pointed out at a dinner given in his honor the other night the opportunities that await American capital and American cooperation with Chinese capital in China. Pointing out some of these opportunities, Dr. Tsur said:

> The development of various industries in the interior of China has led to an enormous demand for machinery of various descriptions. For government requirements alone we need machinery for arsenals, mints, railways, dockyards, and so forth. Many of the smaller cities which were lighted with candles before are now using electric lights. Such cities there are about 10,000. Especially machinery for mining and smelting is wanted in increasing quantity every year. Besides, factories for yarns and cotton cloth, oil mills, rice mills and flour mills are springing up all over China like mushrooms.

Dr. Tsur bespoke American leadership for the development of China. The opportunities for such leadership are suggested by the enormous expansion of the foreign trade of China. That trade in 1916 was valued at $825,000,000. In 1917 it jumped to $1,095,000,000. The figures for 1918, not yet collated, are considerably higher. China's bill for cotton goods alone in 1917 amounted to $110,000,000. American industry and American capital are entitled to their share of this vast market. China is the largest and richest undeveloped purchasing and producing area on the face of the globe. The enterprising Japanese are straining every nerve to obtain a hold on this market. But the Chinese prefer to do business with Americans rather than with the capitalists and the industrial captains of any other country. They prefer to deal with Americans because America, more than any other great nation, has shown a desire to deal with China on a fifty-fifty basis—on the basis of giving adequately for what it takes. The future of the Chinese market will be settled by the peace conference. It should be settled in such a way as to secure the effectiveness of the "open door" so wisely and far-seeingly advocated and affirmed by Secretary Hay. We must have our full share in the development of China through the combined industrial and financial resources of America and of China.

The Senate Gives Ray of Hope to China

From the "Sin Wan Pao" (Chinese)

Although the Shantung clause is not the only one on which the United States Senate made any reservations, yet this is the one which vitally concerns the people of China. Following the announcement of President Wilson's 14 points, the world saw in the peace conference about to come, a new era, new ideals, a changed world. To our great disappointment the

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peace treaty included clauses that transferred German right in Shantung to Japan and attending circumstances placed China in such a position that this country was practically helpless. Of course we never suspected for a moment that it was the intention of the United States government to place China in such a predicament. To-day the United States Senate by its action comes to the aid of this country. This is beneficial not only to China but also to the United States, because in doing so the United States has supported the ideals for which her men and resources stood. The United States Senate gives to the people of China a ray of hope; its action proclaims to the people of China that right and justice must prevail.

The American Senate and the Shantung Problen

From the "Shun Pao" (Chinese)

The action of the United States Senate in withholding assent to articles 156, 157 and 158 of the peace treaty has a world significance. Although it is stipulated in the peace treaty that it will come into force as soon as any three of the Allied and the Associated Powers sanction the pact, it is certain that the position taken by the United States will have great effect on the other Powers in view of the present standing of the United States in the world and the important role that great country played during the recent world conflict. The Senate maintains that the United States should reserve to itself full liberty of action in respect of any controversy which may arise under the articles regarding Shantung between the Republic of China and the Empire of Japan. Doubtless this will benefit the Republic of China immensely. The people of this country are sincerely grateful to the United States Senate for this action. And as for ourselves, we will not be satisfied by the expression of gratitude towards our sister republic across the Pacific but shall endeavor to place ourselves in a position to check the unruly attempts of other nations to encroach upon the sovereignty of China. Needless for me to say that the recent great national movement was originated when the decision on Shantung was made in Paris. The attitude of the Chinese people has been endorsed by the American public. I sincerely believe that to-day our people feel the first pulsation of national life, and trust that the people of the United States will hereafter recognise this awakening and the fact that a real democratic China is in process of formation.

Correspondence

The Japanese Atrocities in Foochow

EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:

Atrocities committed by the most ill-behaved people of the world in Foochow reached a critical point when some students of the Y. M. C. A. School and Chinese citizens in Foochow were beaten by a gang of Japanese and Formosans, Sunday afternoon, November 16, 1919. More than sixty subjects of the Mikado armed with knives and revolvers beat the students and people without any immediate reason when they were rambling in the streets in the afternoon

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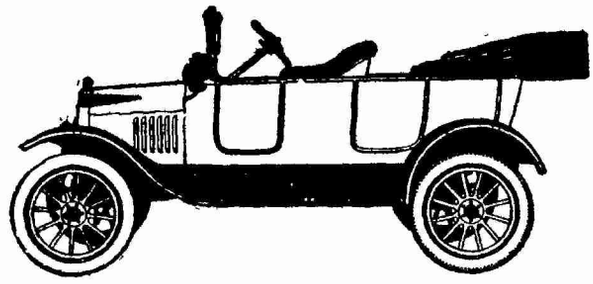

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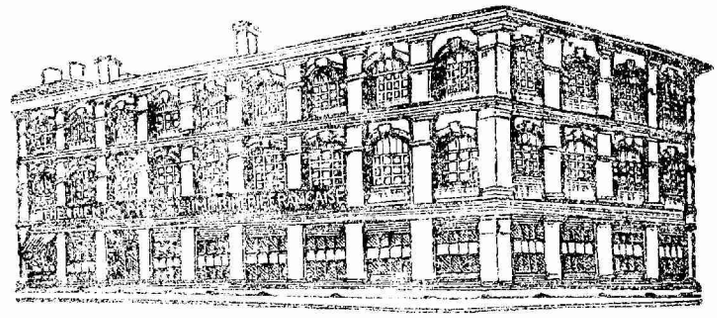

View of the Oriental Press Offices and Works and home of Millard's Review

AGENTS FOR

Pacific Ports, the important publication of Frank Waterhouse & Co., Seattle, U S. A. This book of information contains material that should be in the hands of exporters and importers and shipping firms having connections in China or the Far East. It is a book of four hundred and fifty pages and is conveniently bound. The 1918 edition is now ready for distribution at Gold. $3.00 net. Apply to,

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of a peaceful and restful Sabbath. The students, being civilized and educated, were naturally unarmed and unprepared. Without any formal declaration of war on the part of the disturbers of peace and smugglers of opium, they were suddenly attacked and severely wounded. More than a score of them are now in the hospital. The situation being so critical that a strike of the merchants took place at once.

The writer was informed by an American friend that in his attempt to save a student from the savage hands of three Japanese and Formosans, he, too, was hurt; but when the Japanese and Formosans recovered their sense of sight and saw my friend, the American, they immediately ran away with a speed unimaginable. He said that it was no exaggeration to say that they were as scared of him as the negroes were of the members of the Ku Klux Klan.

Public opinion is intensely against the Japanese in Foochow at present. Many prominent foreigners are in the opinion that the Japanese and the Formosans should be excluded from Foochow on the ground that they know not how to live peacefully among civilized people and that they are a bunch of savages who are continually disturbing the peace of Foochow by committing numerous atrocities and by selling opium and other deadly drugs. Nay, they are, indeed, doing more than these. It is reported from reliable sources that a certain consul of an autocratic nation even encourages the atrocities committed by Japanese and that a certain organization has been formed for a long time by these same parties with the aim of committing atrocities of the quality even worse than those "Made in Germany" and of promoting disturbance among the people. The headquarters of the same is said to be in a certain consulate, the head of which knows nothing about the duty of a consul but has taken his officialship to help the savage designs of the uncivilized lovers of war and doers of evil.

The time has certainly arrived that some action should be taken by the Chinese government and by other governments as well, if they still consider the peace of Foochow and the welfare of its people as essential elements for the promotion of international trade and commerce. And the time has also arrived for the Japanese to realize that their atrocities only tend to intensify the feeling of the Chinese and foreigners against them and that if they want us to pity their desperate conditions as a result of the boycott and release the iron ban of the boycott which is so effective a blow, they should be more civilized in their action and behavior. Ill-behavior on the part of the Japanese only creates bad feelings among people in Foochow toward them. Moreover, it is useless to become desperate and to act senselessly simply because the boycott is effective. Why not make the Japanese government a republic and make it act wisely so that people do not have to boycott it? Eventually the Japanese autocracy must die since democracy is so powerful, yes, "eventually, why not now?"

As a word of advice, let me say this much: The Japanese must know and *know at once* that "the world must be made safe for democracy," however much it may cost to do so.

"S. C. L. RANDOLPH,"

A Wilsonian Disciple.

Foochow, November 17, 1919.

What the Chinese Eat

IT is probably true that the Chinese use a greater variety of raw materials for food than any other people in the world. It has been stated on good authority that of plants alone, they use more than 500 species. Who but the Chinese would have learned to take the hard sharks fins and cook them up into one of the most delicate dishes, or work out the wonderful combinations of meats, vegetables, and sauces in the preparation of which they are past masters? In the matter of food materials and food preparation certainly the world has much to learn from China. The whole matter is worthy of careful scientific investigation. The following interesting and suggestive paragraphs were written by Frank N. Meyer, late agricultural explorer of the United States Department of Agriculture, and appeared in the February 1919 number of *Plant Immigrants*. They represent the observations and judgment of one who has travelled far and wide in China in his quest for new plants of economic value to the United States:

"Concerning my giving you a careful analysis of the Chinese food situation. Well, as you realize, China is a big land and feeding the multitudes presents problems that are at times purely local. As a whole, however, I can say that from my personal observations I can testify that here in Central China, rice forms three-fourths of the total amount of food the ordinary people take in; meat and fish supply a mere fraction and the rest is taken in the form of beans, peas, lotus-rhizomes, various roots and tubers and in leafy vegetables, the last in bulk often looking predominant, but being only coarse matter, really amount to a small percentage of the total.

"Concerning Dr. McCollum's idea that leafy green vegetables are essential in the human diet, well, this is a mooted question. The Russians at large use but few leafy herbs and thousands of cowboys, especially in the Argentine, live on an almost pure meat diet. Of all the leafy greens, the Chinese love especially those belonging to the cabbage and mustard group; it seems that the race has found out that they supply some essential factors. Spinach also is in great demand but it is a much dearer vegetable than various cabbages.

"Concerning Chinese substitutes for dairy products, well, the 101 different manufactures of the soy bean supply this protein, but I must admit that it will take some time for the white races to acquire a taste for the very large majority of these products. We are still at it, but being without an interpreter I don't find out as much as I would like."

JOHN H. REISNER.

Nanking University,
Nanking, China, November 21, 1919.

Rosenfeld's Weekly Cotton Market Report

China Cotton:—Since our last circular was issued the Shanghai Produce and Stock Exchange (a Japanese organization) added another feature to their existing business by listing "Cotton Futures" at their exchange. All might have gone well had the brokers concerned in inaugurating this new business made an effort to reason out the probable course of the market based on

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actual conditions, the general financial outlook, and the heavy decline in Mid-American and Indian cotton, etc. But instead they opened up the bidding between their brokers by advancing the market from one to four taels per picul from November to April. For example:—On Saturday the actual market closed weak with sellers for Tungchow cotton (which they also based as their Standard) at 32 Taels per picul for November, Tls. 33¼ for December/January. Their opening prices were, however, as follows: November Tls. 33, December Tls. 34, January Tls. 35, February Tls. 36, March Tls. 37, April Tls. 37½. The market closed in the afternoon with further advances of one tael from December to April.

In view of this uncalled for speculation our market was completely demoralized and to our mind it was a very poor beginning for the above mentioned organization if they hoped to meet with success from those interested in the cotton trade, including their own nationals. In fact, a great deal of ill-feeling has been stirred up in cotton circles, considering that the demands of the mills have been next to nothing and the market dormant as far as exports were concerned. It will give the public an idea of the resentment felt by the Chinese Cotton Merchants, when it is stated that they held a meeting at their Guild on Wednesday afternoon, and the decision arrived at was:—If any of their members were found encouraging this unusual method of speculation, they would be suspended from the Guild indefinitely and heavily penalized. Under these circumstances, we are awaiting further developments, before forming any opinion as to the future course of the market. Should anything unusual occur, we will immediately issue an extra circular so as to keep our friends informed.

The following advices have just been received and we take this opportunity of imparting the information to our clientele.

Import of Indian Cotton.—It is reported that import of Indian cotton into Japan for the present term will be far greater than that for the last season. The N.Y.K. and O. S. K. are now dispatching steamers for this trade. During next month about 80,000 bales are expected and 200,000 bales are looked forward to for December. Another 200,000 bales are scheduled to be brought to Japan during January. It is to be noted that such a large consignment as 80,000 bales for the month of November is rare. Judging by the present rate of import, it is anticipated that the imports for the present contract season will exceed 1,500,000 bales—an increase of 400,000 bales over the previous season.

The following classified statement was drafted by the Japanese Cotton Merchants in Japan and sent to their Minister for the Government's assistance.

1.—The regulation of the prices of general commodities.

2.—The abolition of the import duty.

3.—The restriction or prohibition of export.

4.—Prohibition of long-term contract transactions.

5.—Spinners and exporters should be similarly instructed.

6.—The urgent importation of spinning machinery.

7.—The free removal of spinning hands from one prefecture to another must be allowed with a view to making up for the shortage of hands whenever necessary.

8.—Contraction of the currency must be effected.

Liverpool, November 14, 1919

Liverpool Market :—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis.....40.00 pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal .....16.50 „
Good Middling American, Spot.....24.93 „
do Jan.....23.53 „
do March.....22.57 „

Market :—Easier.

New York, November 20, 1919

New York Market :—

Dec. 36.45 Cents
Jan. 34.85 „
Mar. 33.00 „
Spot 39.25 „
Market :—Easier.

Bombay, November 19, 1919

Indian Market :—

Broach.....Rps. 558 per Khandy
Market :—Steady.

Shanghai Market :—

Shensi.....Tls. 33.50
Tungchow ..... „ 32.50
Shanghai..... „ 30.25
Shanghai M. Ginned „ 30.75
Ningpo..... „ 27.50

Tone of the Market :—Easier.

Villa Brothers' Weekly Silk Market Report

Tussah :—Since the purchases of last week, totaling about 1400 bales, the market has been quiet. Holders are still willing to sell at last prices but exchange has for the time being, checked any possibility of doing business.

Tussah Best.....Tls. 520
Tussah Market Chops..... „ 480

China Steam Filatures :—No business to report with prices more or less nominal.

Grand Extra Chops .....Tls. 1200
Extra Chops..... „ 1150
Medium Chops..... „ 1090

Tsatlee Improved Reel :—This market has been inactive since July. Last week the market opened with purchases of about 800 Bales at full prices demanded by holders.

Best Chops..... Tls. 775
Market Chops..... „ 735

General :—Very quiet. Tsatlee Filatures Red Dragon 1-2 and Pegasus 1-2 sold on the basis of Tls. 695.

Demonstrating an American Plow in China

A demonstration of an American-made plow adapted for use by Chinese farmers will be held at the College of Agriculture and Forestry of Nanking University on Friday, November 28. The plow which is known as the "Kentucky Pony Plow" was donated to the University by E. C. Hawley, manager of the Eastern International Corporation, 38 Kiangse Road, Shanghai. Prof. John H. Reisner, head of the department of agriculture and forestry of Nanking University, has invited a large number of Chinese officials, professional and business men to the demonstration and in addition has also invited a number of foreigners. The demonstration will be held at 3 o'clock in the afternoon on the agricultural college farm.

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WIDLER & COMPANY

Chungking, West China.

Commercial and Financial Notes

Large demands for raw cotton and cotton materials are expected in the United States during the year of 1920 from European nations, particularly France and Germany, according to recent trade reports.

American manufacturers and business men will hold an exhibition of American products in Buenos Aires next April. Nine beautiful buildings have been loaned by the Argentine government, according to the *New York Commercial.*

A Chinese corporation, the Western Canning Company, has recently acquired by purchase 406 acres of pear and asparagus land in Sacramento County, California, according to the San Francisco *Journal of Commerce*, paying $223,300.

C'hu Kuang-yin, civil governor of Shantung, is about to start a school for training district magistrates. All candidates for positions in Shantung will be given a year's training in Administrative Law, International Law, the History of Shantung, the Industries of Shantung, etc.

Fu Chung Corporation

The FU CHUNG CORPORATION, a British-Chinese Company, has the exclusive Selling Rights of the Well-known *Honan Anthracite Coal*, produced at the Mines of the Pekin Syndicate Ltd. and the Chung Yuan Co. Ltd., The Honan Anthracite Coal is the best Domestic Fuel in the Far East, is smokeless, economical and durable, and burns with an intense heat. It is very suitable for *open fire grates, stoves of all kinds, and steam Heaters.* The Boiler Coal, a grade specially prepared for steam raising, where mechanical draught facilities are available gives excellent results, economy of consumption being a main feature with this coal.

The Fu Chung Corporation has depots established at Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking, Pukow, Tientsin, Pao Ting Fu, Taokow and Lintsingchow, also interior agencies along the Tao-Ching, Kin-Han, Pienlo and Lunghai Railways, and along the main interior waterways from Honan Province. The present market is upwards of 1,200,000 tons per annum.

The Fu Chung Corporation is also prepared to act as Interior Agents in Honan Province for Manufacturers and Importers desiring to introduce their goods into the Interior.

All communications addressed to the General Managers, Chiaotso, Honan, will receive prompt attention.

Telegraphic Address: "Fuchung" Chiaotso.

Codes used: A.B.C. 5th Edition; and Bentleys.

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Milk Chocolate Tablets
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Estab. 1886.

Cable Address:
"WOODROCK"-Brooklyn. **All Codes Used**

10-620

The New Zealand Farmer's Cooperative Associations have federated and are planning to spend $15,000,000 in establishing a line of freight and cold storage steamers to the United States and Europe, which will be operated as an integral part of the cooperative properties.

The foreign trade of Australia during the year ended June 30, 1919, amounted to over one billion dollars, the balance of trade in favor of the Commonwealth being about $67,000,000. This was the largest year in the history of Australia, the nearest approach to it being recorded in 1916-17.

A large demand is being experienced in the United States of hosiery for export, coming from South Africa, Europe, Central and South America and the Far East, according to the *New York Journal of Commerce.* Silks are very much in the lead and buyers are experiencing difficulty in obtaining their needs for early delivery.

A large production of liquid indigo is expected in China this year, according to a recent issue of *Commerce Reports.* Owing to the very poor 1918 crop greater acreage was devoted to indigo plants this year. The crop, which is said to be an average good one, was chiefly affected by excessive rain in certain low-lying districts early in the season.

Increased tourist traffic to the Orient is predicted by Clinton L. Babcock, manager of tours for the American Express Company, in a recent interview published in the *New York Commercial.* Mr. Babcock states that the inability of Europe to care for sightseers has turned them in other directions. He reports an unexpected and substantial increase in bookings for tours to the Philippines, Japan and China.

Announcement has been made of the formation of the Crockett Motors & Export Company, which has taken over the stock of the J. B. Crockett Company Inc. of New York. The new company will do a general export business in automobiles, motor trucks, and automotive products. An office will be opened in Shanghai under the direction of a vice-president of the firm, according to the American announcement.

There is to be established in the tea growing district of Anhui Province, China, a college for training the Chinese in scientific methods of tea culture and tea trading, according to a recent issue of *Commerce Reports.* Special attention is to be paid to sanitary conditions in the growing of the leaf, and suitable apparatus for handling the product, such as in packing, in order to preserve its natural flavor will be introduced.

The net profit of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the leading Japanese steamship company, for the period of April to September, 1919, was Yen 18,592,000, according to a recent statement of the company. By adding certain wartime reserves to this total it was brought up to Yen 33,284,000. The company declared a regular dividend of 50 per cent on its returns and an additional 50 per cent to be paid out of special funds.

A loan of $250,000,000 to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland was made recently by J. P. Morgan & Company of New York. The loan will provide funds for meeting the maturity of approximately $135,000,000 three-year secured notes and for future requirements in America of the British govern-

ment and British merchants for whom dollar exchange may be made available, according to the *New York Journal of Commerce.*

American motion pictures are very popular in British India and represent about 95 per cent of the total film importations, a recent issue of *Commerce Reports* says. Slapstick comedy of the better sort is in great favor while melodramas and detective plays also go well. The greatest drawing card, however, is the American cowboy drama. It is said the audiences show wildest enthusiasm when this type of film is displayed.

Monthly sailings from Los Angeles direct to the Far East are being planned by the Los Angeles Pacific Navigation Company, according to a recent announcement. The service was inaugurated some weeks ago by the sailing of the *West Cajoot*, a Los Angeles built boat, which was allotted temporarily to the company. The company will have five shipping board vessels by January 1, 1920, and will have as ports of call Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong and Singapore. The line will be the first of its kind between the Orient and Los Angeles Harbor.

On December 15, 1916, the Ford Motor Company cast the one millionth Ford Model T Motor and on April 8, 1919, the company cast the three millionth Model T motor, identically the same as the first cast. This is an outstanding achievement in the history of motor car making since the Ford Model T motor has stood the test of service and has remained unchanged. Already more than 3,000,000 Ford cars are in daily service in all parts of the world and more than 3,000,000 alone are propelled by the Model T motor. The present output of the Ford factory is 3,000 cars daily and there has not been a day in the past three years when the Ford Company has not been more than 100,000 cars behind orders for immediate delivery.

Pacific passenger traffic can only be saved for American vessels by the allocation by the U. S. Shipping Board of more vessels to Pacific coast steamship companies, according to Dalton H. Mann, acting manager of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Statistics show that the majority of passengers are being carried by Japanese and British vessels and that 64 per cent of the total are Americans. It is expected that seven of the twelve deluxe 8,000 ton-passenger ships which are now being constructed in New York will be assigned to the Pacific. These will have a speed of eighteen knots an hour and have a passenger capacity of 610 persons. With ten American vessels operating on the Pacific instead of three it is expected that the tide will be turned in favor of the American companies.

The following interesting figures showing the foreign trade of America and Great Britain for the first seven months of 1919 give a considerable insight into the exchange problem: (The figures are in U. S. currency.)

	United States		British	
	Imports	Export	Imports	Exports
January ...	$212,992,644	$622,552,783	$638,960,755	$224,878,979
February ..	235,124,274	585,097,012	508,598,645	222,844,735
March ...	267,596,289	603,141,648	502,418,373	252,265,356
April.... .	272,956,949	714,800,137	533,001,048	230,290,683
May	328,927,871	606,379,599	644,370,992	305,636,564
June	293,069,779	918,252,143	583,984,861	306,671,143
July	345,000,000	570,000,000	727,415,152	310,248,254
7 months..	1,955,000,000	4,618,000,000	4,138,756,828	1,900,335,630

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Chinese Government Railways

PEKING-HANKOW LINE

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort). Not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien Station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort s celebrated for its scenery where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex.$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record) ! $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388 and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

Between 4,000 and 5,000 bales of sheetings have been sold for shipment to China, according to dry goods market notes of the *New York Journal of Commerce*, for 1919. Three-yard sheetings were sold on a basis of 24 cents net for branded goods and it is stated that some goods brought more because of ability to deliver. The last purchases made for China shipment were on a basis of 17¼ cents for three-yard, and small quantities were taken at that price. The purchases included 3.50s, 4.70s, 5-yards and some lighter weights, all well known mill brands in China. It is stated that the last rise in the cotton market brought buyers to see that hopes of lower cotton were futile, and it was thought prudent to have some goods on hand, as there is every prospect that American brown goods will eventually regain their old prominence in the Chinese trade.

New Books and Publications

The Science of Economics in Plain English

Principles of Political Economy, by Thomas Nixon Carver-Boston: Ginn & Company: 1919.

ECONOMISTS from Ricardo to Professor Alfred Marshall have provided the world with more than their share of hard reading. An involved style seems all too easy when the scientific discussion of economics and politics is attempted; so to the pleasure of reading an author as lucid and clear as Professor Carver there is added a happy feeling of surprise. This feeling of surprise is less keen on the part of a reader who has read his many books but a reader who knows him well cannot pick up a new book without feeling it again. This book is no exception. It is remarkably clear.

This is not the place to enter upon a discussion of the debates upon economic principles to which the author brings clear conviction and a keen mind. I shall confine myself to giving so much of his viewpoint as to enable the general reader to find out whether he wants to read the book and help the teacher of economics in China to find out whether he wants to try it as a text.

The book is democratic in its assumptions and its appeal. Subject peoples, Professor Carver says, may ignore economic principles relying upon their rulers to supply the deficiency; but "democratic peoples have no one to depend upon but themselves; therefore they must know for themselves the leading principles of the science of political economy." Again and again he drives this lesson home and it is one of the chief, if not the chief, lesson to be learned by all nations who aspire to progress in democratic political life.

Professor Carver gives great importance to the subject of the consumption or use of wealth. "If one were to make a study of the wreckage of nations, one would probably find that more had decayed because their wants were wrong than because they were not able to supply their wants." The consumption of wealth is going to be controlled by the State whether we like it or not and it must, for this reason also, be carefully and intelligently studied.

But it must not be supposed from this that the author looks with favor upon the inclusion of more and more in the field of government activity. He probably disagrees with the socialists on more points than any other American economist. His ideal for his countrymen as indeed for all men, is an "austere and productive life" and his opinion of the first duty of governments is that they are to "repress the destructive and deceptive methods of pursuing self-interest." In general he desires "to reduce to a minimum the compulsion of the government over the individual." He calls himself a "liberalist" and Americans should read the last chapter of his book for his program.

He never forgets this conclusion that it is important to get people to want the right things more important, he sometimes says, than anything else. He will not rely more than he must upon the power of the government to compel and he does hope to be able to rely upon the creation of sound public opinion and moral standards. The connection between morals and economic welfare seems to him direct and he devotes a whole chapter to the subject of "Morals and Religion." This is probably unique in works on elementary political economy.

Throughout the book there is a scornful refusal to use the pseudo technical terminology that is characteristic of many American books on social science. This is a comfort to the intelligent reader and to the good teacher and a confusion to all others, for the labels are lacking. There is also a dislike for the pedantic use of the word "scientific," especially when it is used with the word, agriculture. The whole book is, so far as this is possible, in simple and vigorous English.

Professor Carver's book is of especial interest in China because it connects, as has been said, the morality, religion and underlying traditions of the people with their economic strength or weakness; because it proceeds to consider things from the point of view of agriculture as the chief industry. Professor Carver has made an enduring reputation as a scientific student of agriculture and as an official of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In this field he speaks with authority.

It will be found valuable in China because it is theoretical in the best sense. It is not full of information about conditions in America that are of local interest only, nor is it full of statistical tables and maps that only Americans can be expected to understand, and it is full of close reasoning and common sense. In addition, there is a good statement of the population question.

Other things that make it useful in China are; a recognition of the value of standardization, an attack upon the leisure class and upon leisure class ideals, a good discussion of the single tax, an insistence upon the economic value of teachableness, and an exposition of education as "an open road for talent."

It sometimes seems to the liberal observer in China that the liberals of America and of the West in general are either too proud or too fat to fight. Here is a liberal who is not and he is worth careful study. He carries on the fight merrily and he fights, not with prejudice and an appeal to the good old days, but with keen analysis, shrewd reasoning and fine logic. His hope for and his program for the complete abolition of poverty are at once a reassurance and an inspiration.

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The teacher of economics in China who knows his subject will find this book an excellent one to use in classes or groups that are small enough to make general discussion possible. As a basis for just such discussion the opinions and conclusions of a liberal American scientist are probably the best material available.

C. F. R.

St. John's University, November 24, 1919.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: H. S. Mckee, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Groskamp; Sirawa; Furer, Hongkong; E. M. Loizeans; Mrs. A. C. Biggs, Peking; Miss. P. Biggs, Peking; E. G. Williams, Detroit; Lt. Handley, Weihaiwei; Lt. Johnson, Weihaiwei; Lt. Strong, Weihaiwei; C. Tower; Maj. Benson; A. S. Cookman, New York; E. C. Lelan; R. M. Bewick, London; T. R. Pendleton, Boston; H. M. Eldridge, London; S. H. McKean, Shanghai; R. M. Gateleff, Kobe; R. O. Cotton; M. Perez, Havana; L. Romogoy; R. W. Johnstone, England; J. K. Poteot, America; W. R. Harvey, England; Metiosos, Hongkong; R. S. Anderson, Peking; J. W. Mears, New York; Mrs. F. L. Canderso, Hongkong; H. E. Hyde, Hongkong; L. E. Hamilton, Manchester; B. Sanders, Manila; H. Holgate, Manchester; P. Stukmest, Hongkong; R. B. Japson, London; Miss Japson; Maj. and Mrs. M. Keyes, Ireland; J. E. Cooke, Honan; Miss Cotton, Canada; H. Cotton, Canada; F. M. Titus, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Hemmens, Chicago; L. W. Nicolaysen, Christiansen; H. H. Land; S. Savery, England; Miss H. Wicks, England; W. S. Steel, England; A. Harperink, Chefoo; M. Fairchild, Tientsin; J. H. Moore, Moukden; R. Luther, Seattle; Mr. and Mrs. E. de Gaiffin, Brussels; T. Palmonli; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Hart, Oakland; Miss M. Parmalta; Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Chandler, San Francisco.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: G. R. Lightowbe, New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Baker, Peking; M. Beelion, Peking; Malcohn Viernsee, Peking; D. Drisen, Japan; Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Morley Reel, London; A. McInture, London; S. Feslan, America; Geo. White, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Bijilone, Chicago; H. Pearson, Montreal; Geo. P. Ramsay, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. K. Sorensen and baby, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. P. Word, Shanghai; Joseph Th. Moncheer, Tsingtao; Mr. and Mrs. P. Hillman and children, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. M. Meunier, Paris; V. G. de Beauchain, Saigon;

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Mr. and Mrs. Ott, Singapore; R. S. Platt, Ningpo; H. W. Daniels, Changsha; Arthur A. Kehwist, Local.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: J. T. Read; K. Shibata; Mrs. Buguszewska, Tsingtao; Miss Buguszewska, Tsingtao; J. Runacher, Tientsin; A. H. Matthews; Mrs. Bourrence; Mr. and Mrs. Levey, Shanghai; Mr. and Mrs. Keys, Ireland; E. Thompson, Yokohama; L. H. B. Cate; R. G. Murdock, Hankow; Sakurai, Japan; Okada, Japan; N. H. Crawford, San Francisco; H. Beesan, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Graham; A. Pinovano; V. O. Dehn, England; I. Joseph; J. Besnard, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Brown; A. L. Grant, Peking.

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

MARSHAL, COMMISSIONER, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

CLERK, James P. Connolly.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.

OFFICE HOURS { Judge 9-12.30; 3-5. Staff, 9-12; 2-4.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:

DEPUTY CLERK, Emery J. Woodall.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Recent Filings:

November 19, 1910; Universal Gazette, Inc.; articles of incorporation.

" 20, " Cause No. 845; In re estate of Donald A. Preston, deceased; bond of administrator.

" 20, " Cause No. 888; Mercantile Bank of India v. Caraval Co.; summons.

" 20, " Cause No. 889; In re Estate of William G. Colby, deceased; report of death.

" 21, " Cause No. 753; In re Last Will and Testament of Amy Bell, deceased; petition.

" 25, " Cause No. 699; In re Last Will and Testament of John A. Bell, deceased; petition.

" 25, " Cause No. 753; In re Last Will and Testament of Amy Bell, deceased; petition.

Judgments and Orders:

November 20, 1919; Cause No. 887; In re Guardianship of Gerald D. Lucker, minor; order appointing guardian.

" 20, " Cause No. 724; In re Estate of Ida Anstrice Moorehead, deceased; authorizing sale of personal property.